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RUSSIANS FIND QUIET REFUGE IN RUMANIA

Weeds on Sidewalks Supplant Former Splendor of Kishineff

FREEDOM FROM RULE OF SOVIET ENJOYED

Jews Deprived of Land Are Chief Sufferers in Bessarabia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KISHINEFF, Rumania—This is the capital and the hub of a former thriving Russian province, but more recently a center for Communist agitators who have continued to cause the Rumanian Government no little concern. Although the name in Russian means little village, Chisinau, as it is written in Rumanian today, spreads over a lot of territory, and its inhabitants insist that they number more than 100,000.

The city is located about as nearly in the heart of the rich province of Bessarabia as possible and during the Russian occupation of a little more than 100 years it was the scene of great activity. Rich homes of Russian nobility adorned the well laid-out streets while an impressive edifice marked the intellectual center of the sons of the select. The famous Russian droshky can still be seen on almost every corner, but the decadence of the past 10 years is all too evident.

Under such changed conditions one might expect the Russian population of the city to be greatly dissatisfied with their lot; some of them are, but others are grateful that they happen to be living in a province which was lost to Soviet Russia. They speak of the prosperous days of the former Russian Empire, and point to the weeds which hide their former well-kept sidewalks. "This reminds us all too vividly of our past glorious days," they say.

Upper Classes Content

But while momentarily reflecting on happier years they appear ever mindful of their less fortunate relatives and brothers who find themselves today in foreign lands which they cannot call home. For the most part, they themselves have accepted their lot and hope that King Carol II will bring them prosperity.

The upper classes, although they were compelled to give the greater part of their estates over to the Rumanian Government for distribution among the peasants, are weathering the change much better than others. The working classes make much of the fact that bread is cheaper in Russia today than in their Rumanian markets, and the peasants are

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Entente Security Seen by France in Henderson Policy

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The speech of Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Minister, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, is hailed in France as a good omen for perpetuation of the Anglo-French entente and as encouraging to prospects for collaboration between the two nations when the preparatory disarmament commission meets at Geneva next month. Mr. Henderson is considered to have gone on record as abandoning the policy of isolation and as recognizing the close interest which England must have in affairs on the European continent.

There have been numerous indications recently that France welcomes the gesture on the part of the British Government indicating a keener interest, on its part, in maintaining the historic entente with greater intimacy and enthusiasm. It is possible, however, that in their eagerness to discern such a gesture, French observers interpreted Mr. Henderson's remarks as indicating a more radical change in British foreign policy than was intended.

From the French viewpoint, the MacDonald Government, ever since its coming into office, has been too much concerned with England's relations with the Dominions and the United States, and not sufficiently cognizant of its obligations and opportunities in Europe. Mr. Henderson, in his Newcastle-on-Tyne speech, is considered to have given promise of some alteration in this respect in the future.

Not unnaturally, France welcomes this announcement as presaging possibility of closer coöperation at Geneva, since Mr. Henderson laid particular stress on British interest and confidence in the League of Nations methods of settling European and world problems.

"When Mr. Henderson proclaims that the League of Nations pact is henceforth the corner stone of British policy, he takes a stand on ground where agreement with France will always be easy," declares a leading article in the semiofficial Temps.

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Once an Oasis—Now the Site of the World's Greatest Irrigation Project

HOOVER DAM

Upper Row, Left to Right (Underwood)—View of Fremont Street, Las Vegas, Nev., Looking Westward to the Union Pacific Station, Gateway to Hoover Dam. (Underwood) View of Finished Dam From Downstream and Washington Monument. The Latter Is 555 Feet High. The Dam Will Measure 560 Feet From River Level to Crest. Lower Left (Wide World)—Unusual View of the Entrance to the New Hoover Dam Site on the Colorado River. Center Right (Wide World)—View of the Temporary Government Camp With the New Town Site.

PUBLIC SAFETY IS DEMANDED IN SECURITY FIELD

Investment Trust Listing of Holdings Thought Due to People

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—As a minimum protection to the investing public, investment trusts should be required to report every three months to their shareholders the list of securities carried in their portfolio, in the opinion of Watson Washburn, assistant attorney-general in charge of the bureau of securities. Mr. Washburn is now endeavoring to find the assets of the investment trust organized by Charles V. Bob, missing promoter, and is investigating the affairs of the suspended brokerage firm of Prince & Whitely.

Under Mr. Washburn's direction the state bureau of securities obtained on Oct. 24 permanent consent injunctions restraining the Metal and Mining Shares, Inc., and Metal and Mining Founders Shares, Inc., two Charles V. Bob concerns, from further fraudulent sale of securities. The writ was signed by Edward J. Byrne, justice of the New York State Supreme Court, who named Christopher C. Mollenhauer, vice-president of the Williamsburg Savings Bank, receiver for both concerns.

"Lists of holdings should be furnished to stockholders every three months to keep them informed as thoroughly as possible with the conduct of their affairs," Mr. Washburn said.

"The stock of investment trusts is usually sold upon the representation that the safety of investment is increased by the diversification of holdings. In accordance with this principle, the stockholder should know what the trust is carrying in order that he might diversify his other holdings as much as possible.

"Of course, any trustee who refuses to disclose the holdings of his trust to the beneficiary would be looked upon with a good deal of suspicion, but that is just what a good many of the 'management' type of investment trusts are doing. The affairs of holding investment companies are simple enough so that the average shareholder could understand pretty well what was being done with his money if the portfolio of the trust and its cash assets were published. It would be no burden to make the simple audits required for this.

"From the standpoint of dishonest directors and managers, a few cases have been found, but a comparatively small number in proportion to the number of trusts. If the public understands that when money is put into an investment trust of the management type, the investor is relying upon the honesty of the management, I suppose it is up to the public to decide whether it wishes to invest or not. To go further in attempting to protect the investor than requiring the publication of the portfolio might be disadvantageous and would not prevent stealing. You can't prevent the individual investor from turning money over to anyone he feels like trusting."

HOOVER DAM'S VASTNESS TOLD IN FACT AND FIGURE

Department of Interior Answers Questions Public Wants to Know

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON — The "Do-You-Know's" and "I-Wonder's" which have revolved about the Boulder Canyon project since negotiations were begun to utilize the Colorado River at that point for a great power, reclamation and conservation reservoir, have been answered by the Department of the Interior in a comprehensive array of questions and answers arranged by the Bureau of Reclamation.

While the figures are taken from preliminary plans, and may be changed somewhat as work progresses, the information gives an excellent idea of the project.

The first class in Hoover Dam will now convene:

Q. Where is the Hoover (formerly Boulder) Dam to be built?

A. In upper Black Canyon on the Colorado River about 30 miles southeast of Las Vegas, Nev., on the Arizona-Nevada State line.

Q. How did the name originate?

A. The original site investigated was in Boulder Canyon, about 20 miles up river from Black Canyon. Since the Bureau of Reclamation has constructed a Black Canyon Dam in Idaho, the name Boulder Canyon, because of long usage, was retained, but shortened to Boulder. On Sept. 17, Dr. Ray Lyman, Secretary of the Interior, announced that it would be called the Hoover Dam.

Q. What does the project include?

A. Construction of a dam and power plant in Black Canyon and of the All-American Canal.

Q. What are the purposes of the project?

A. Flood control and general river regulation, irrigation, silt control,

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Local Listings of Unemployed Sought at Once

Provisions for Voluntary Registration Asked by New England Council

Immediate provision for the local registration of all persons in need of work in every New England community is sought by the industrial committee of the New England Council.

The appeal has been forwarded to the six state manufacturers' associations in New England, to all other industrial organizations and to the various chambers of commerce throughout the area.

The committee's announcement on Oct. 27 also stated that the industrial section of the forthcoming sixth New England conference, to be held in Boston on Nov. 20 and 21, will devote itself exclusively to the development of a program for mobilizing all available work and applying it to the needs of the greatest possible number of workers.

The suggestion for registration of those wanting work was developed in conference with representatives of the six state manufacturers' associations in New England, and was approved by vote of those representatives and the Council's Industrial Committee.

"Before the unemployment problem in New England can be solved," says the Industrial Committee chairman, James W. Hook, president of the Geometric Tool Company of New Haven, in a formal statement, "it is necessary to determine more precisely what the problem is. It is therefore recommended that every community provide a center or centers where those wanting work may voluntarily register and record both their need and their abilities.

"Through such means each community could almost instantly attain an exact appraisal of both the extent and the effects of unemployment, which appears to be the first step in an intelligent plan to aid in the present employment situation.

"The committee feels that the important objective is to get a knowledge of the actual effects of unemployment, in order that assistance, through productive jobs, may be made available first where most deserved and most needed.

"The more promptly communities register their workers needing jobs, the better equipped they will be to coöperate with the governors of their states and through them with the President's emergency committee on employment, by having actual data on their respective situations.

"The biggest job before New England today is to maintain purchasing power through employment," the statement continues. "Maintaining employment is not entirely the problem of manufacturers. All business and all community interests and all governmental officials share in the responsibility for helping to mobilize all possible work and to insure its application to the greatest number of needy workers."

The committee does not foresee the necessity for organization of compli-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Il Duce Predicts an All-Fascist Europe by 1950

Sees Armed Attack on Italy Being Prepared Abroad—March on Rome Fêted

ROME (AP)—Benito Mussolini, Premier, in an address on Oct. 27 called upon the Fascist Party for a hardening of policy against its foes in Italy and beyond her borders, and predicted a wholly Fascist Europe within two decades.

He spoke in the Venezia Palace to the Fascist council, on the eve of the eighth anniversary of the Fascist march on Rome.

The Duce said that having unmasked this hypocritical Europe, which talks peace at Geneva and prepares for war nevertheless, his legions would continue to combat all antagonisms and expel their enemies until none remain.

The Premier declared that the doctrines and ideas of Fascism had become worldwide, but that the opposition forces were centering their attack politically upon Italy. He called this "moral opposition" and asserted that it was but preparation for military war.

Signor Mussolini said that in 1932, upon the tenth anniversary of the march on Rome, the "greatest armed gathering Rome has seen in its 3000 years of history" would mark the occasion.

"To kill Fascists, is not this an act of hostility?" he asked. "To defame the régime and damage it in credit, is not this an act of war? Calumnies and infamies, are they not launched in the entire world against the Fascist régime?"

Charges False Rumors

The Duce charged that many false rumors were being circulated about the Fascist régime.

"Calumnious inventions are an arm of war," he continued.

"All this stirs increasing hatred toward Fascist Italy—hatred prac-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Venizelos Hailed by Turkish Crowds

ISTANBUL, Turk. (AP)—The arrival of Eleutherios Venizelos, Premier of Greece, here en route to Angora to sign a treaty of commerce and amity with Turkey was hailed Oct. 26 as a new departure in Balkan diplomacy.

The Premier, the first head of a Greek Government ever to visit Istanbul, found Greek and Turkish flags waving together in token of the good feeling which the people expect to displace the bitterness existing since the Turks captured this city in 1453. He remained here only a short time, before taking a train for Angora, where the treaty will be signed.

Political circles here attach to the private conversations between M. Venizelos and the heads of the Turkish Government more importance than they allow the treaty itself. They believe these conversations will inaugurate a new era in Balkan relations, with Balkan leaders coming together to solve their problems without the intervention of European powers.

Cries of "Hail Venizelos" broke from the populace, the first time in eight years that this cry has been uttered in Turkey without the immediate arrest of the crier.

The amity pact includes a naval agreement providing for the maintenance of status quo for the Turkish and Greek navies.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS STRIKE IN SEVILLE

SEVILLE, Spain (AP)—Nearly all of the 500 students at the University of Seville went on strike Oct. 27 and rioted in the various buildings, breaking classroom windows and doors.

The strike was a protest against the operation of Spanish universities under a plan devised by Señor Callejo, who was Minister of Public Instruction under the Primo de Rivera dictatorship. Ramon Carnave, rector of the university, promised the students he would telegraph Madrid and request that the Callejo plan be withdrawn. The students said they felt the Callejo plan was inefficient from the standpoint of study and that it was too severe in depriving them of personal liberties.

Structures to Stand Earthquake Shocks Subject of New Course at Technology

How to build skyscrapers, bridges and other structures that will withstand earthquake shocks is the ultimate objective of a new course in seismology to be offered by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology next year.

Installation of the new course is announced in the annual report on Oct. 27 of Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, chairman of the corporation. The report contains a survey of progress in the various departments, with recommendations for the future.

Another new course announced for next year is in the field of geodesy, the study of the earth's shape.

Dr. Stratton's report referred to the recent establishment of a plumbing laboratory at Technology as an indication of the importance of scientific research in this field, to keep pace with tremendous advances in building construction.

In the fields of meteorology and aeronautical engineering, investigations of importance to the safety of aerial navigation are going forward satisfactorily, he declared. In the five-foot wind tunnel, studies were begun during the past year on slotted airplane wings, movements of air currents, design of high-wing planes and stability of rigid airships.

The growing importance of technical training in this ever-more mechanized age is indicated by the demand for graduates of the various departments of the institute, Dr. Stratton said. Mechanical engineers, metallurgists, chemical engineers, construction engineers and men trained in engineering administration, particularly, are wanted, he said.

The work of the new hydraulic engineering laboratory, established last year, has fully demonstrated the need for research in this field, the report said.

SOVIETS CHARGE INDUSTRY HEADS WITH SABOTAGE

Chiefs of Plants Arrested for Alleged Attempt to Injure Régime

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—A new striking addition to the long list of allegations that Russian specialists from the old régime are damaging the economic departments intrusted to their charge in order to injure the Soviet Government has come to light. An announcement is made that the political police have arrested a number of members of the so-called "industrial party," accused of "artificially creating a crisis by means of sabotage in all branches of the economic life."

They are further accused of maintaining connection with a group of Russian émigré capitalists in Paris called the Commercial Industrial Committee. The most striking of the earlier cases was the Chachty mining trial in 1928 and during the last few weeks the two outstanding instances were the execution of 48 persons accused of spoiling meat supplies and the arrest of a number of professors and economic experts charged with conspiring against the existing régime.

These cases of sabotage, if true, reveal a rather unfortunate state of affairs in the Soviet economic existence, where so many responsible people are charged over a period of years with having pursued destructive rather than constructive ends. On the other hand, they perhaps strengthen the Communist morale by suggesting that human agencies, apart from objective causes, are responsible for the chronic crises and difficulties which have hitherto accompanied the efforts to execute the five-year plan of economic development. It is announced that the present cases will be tried in the Supreme Court of the Republic.

The newspaper, For Industrialization, devotes a leading article to the cases and gives the following details of the alleged sabotage. "The saboteurs projected the building of unduly small metallurgical plants, delayed exploring work, threatened transport by hiding its direct immediate needs, criminally invested resources in unnecessary building in the cotton industry, delayed development in the flax industry and from all sides caused demoralization of the chemical electrical industries. A whole system of artificially creating shortages for the purpose of undermining Socialist construction was organized."

Drinkers Advised to Keep Hands Off Automobile Wheel

Drinkers who would be drivers are advised to "listen to their friends" and keep away from the wheel, in a report of the causes and conditions of automobile accidents, based on 20 years' experience with such cases, issued by the Automobile Legal Association from its Boston office.

Compiled by the statistical department of the association from information gained not only within the organization but from insurance companies and other sources, the report warns against driving too fast in congested districts, or in the open country where there is two-way traffic, or around curves; the hazards of insisting on one's right of way; cutting in and out of traffic; driving too slowly on a much-traveled highway and causing others to pass; forgetting the rights of pedestrians; driving with improper equipment, and indifference.

Under the head of "Driving while intoxicated," the report says:

"Listen to your friends and let somebody else drive your car—it's easier and safer.

"Driving quite slowly while intoxicated lulls one into a false sense that he is driving carefully, but his muscles and brain are relaxed and he is unable to react quickly enough to avoid the accident.

"Driving fast while intoxicated is apt to cause one's muscles and mind to become strained and they shortly tire, so that one's sense of feeling that he is exerting great care is a false alarm.

"An intoxicated person's vision is somewhat blurred and he cannot estimate distances so accurately as when sober. A matter of misjudging inches frequently causes death."

Shaw to Radiocast Talk on Eastern Jewry Plight

LONDON—G. Bernard Shaw will speak over the radio to America for the first time Oct. 28, at 4:40 p. m. (E. S. T.), through the Columbia Broacasting System. The plight of eastern Jewry has caused Mr. Shaw to break his rule on talking over international radio networks. He will be heard from the banquet given by the British committees of Jewish welfare societies at the Hotel Savoy.

Mr. Shaw has previously refused to speak to Americans because he said he had "nothing of importance to say." Prof. Albert Einstein, author of the theory of relativity, the guest of honor, will also speak. He has been heard before on the radio in America, speaking from Berlin.

LINKING UP NEW ZEALAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia—The New Zealand Government has placed an order for a wireless plant capable of transmitting telephone messages across the Tasman Sea, to Australia. And these messages will, when necessary, be relayed on to London. A telephone message between London and an Australian capital city costs just under $30 for each three minutes.

Invited to Head New Government in Brazil

DR. GETULIO VARGAS

Counter-Revolt Begun Against Brazil Junta

Military Units Start Move; Vargas Asked to Head Provisional Régime

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—Disturbances broke out in the capital Oct. 27, when a military group attempted a counter-revolution against the provisional government. The movement was led by the First Cavalry Regiment, the Sixth Infantry and military police, it was reported.

The military junta took rigorous steps to quell the revolt. Col. Figueira de Mello was taken prisoner.

A similar movement was reported to have been started in Sao Paulo.

Great confusion prevailed in the capital. Banks and stores closed and shuttered their windows. Thousands forsook their normal activities and hastened to their homes for safety.

The counter-revolution was started shortly before 11 a. m. by military police in the Plaza Republica. An hour later it was announced that the military junta had successfully put down the revolt, for the present at least.

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—The Provisional Government how ruling Brazil following the overthrow of President Washington Luis Oct. 24 considers itself merely a temporary agent, and will turn the Government over to those who led the revolt beginning Oct. 3 as soon as possible.

Gen. Tasso Fragoso, a member of the military-naval junta, said in an interview Oct. 27 that members of the junta considered themselves named by the people and their colleagues in arms to deliver the country to the representatives of the national movement, who already have been summoned to the capital.

By this he referred to Getulio Vargas, President of Rio Grande do Sul, who is expected to become provisional President, and other leaders of the three-weeks-old revolution.

"Not only has Getulio Vargas been kept informed of all details of the junta's work," General Fragoso said, "but the junta has sent Deputy Ariosto Pinto of Rio Grande do Sul to that State by airplane for a conference with Dr. Vargas.

"The movement initiated by the generals and admirals Oct. 24 had as its principal object the discontinuance of the armed struggle, which was becoming bloody and with immense losses to the country.

"The committee now at the head of the nation's destinies aims at maintaining order and providing for the various administrative duties

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Honan Campaign Is Reported Closed

NANKING, China (AP)—Nationalist government military headquarters announced Oct. 27 the end of the campaign in Honan Province against the Northern rebels.

The announcement said the rebel army of Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang had been driven entirely out of Honan and into Shansi and Shensi Provinces, and that the Nationalists were in pursuit.

HANKOW, China (AP)—The gunboat Luzon, flagship of the American Yangtse River patrol, was attacked by a Communist shore battery 15 miles below Yochow, Hunan, Oct. 26.

The Luzon, opening fire with three-inch rifles and machine guns, quickly silenced the Reds' field pieces.

An unidentified British gunboat later was reported attacked near the same place.

FORD AIR LINE PLANE CARRIES MOTORCAR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Celebrating the carrying of 10,000,000 pounds of freight from Detroit to Buffalo on the Ford air line since 1926, a Ford freight plane on Oct. 23 brought to Buffalo parts for a complete automobile, which was assembled on the airport plaza by employees of the Buffalo Ford Motor Company plant.

Operators of the airport and other local aviation figures joined with the company officials in observing this milestone in air transport. The Ford tri-motored ship wings its way daily between Detroit and Buffalo as regularly as a railroad train.

JAPAN URGES WORLD RALLY FOR PEACE

Hamaguchi, Hoover, MacDonald Hold Intercontinent Radio Parley

HOOVER LAUDS ARMS CUT BY 3 NATIONS

MacDonald Hopes Naval Rivalry Forever Over Between Signatories

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A new move to strengthen the Kellogg pact by rallying "the whole world" against an aggressor nation was conveyed in the address of Yuko Hamaguchi, Prime Minister of Japan, on Oct. 27 in the course of the first intercontinental radio program ever attempted.

The speeches were part of the ceremony attendant upon the deposit of the ratifications of the three-power naval treaty at the British Foreign Office. While people of far lands listened in, Mr. Hamaguchi, President Hoover and Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, speaking in their normal voices before microphones in their respective capitals, sent out the message of peace and the proposal for further limitation of armaments, across continents and oceans, to form one continuous radio program.

Outstanding in the three addresses was the striking declaration of Mr. Hamaguchi that "it is hardly conceivable" that the 50-odd signatories of the Kellogg pact would trade with an aggressor under the treaty. It is the first public announcement by the executive head of a great nation in this direction.

What makes it more important, in the opinion of observers here is that it should be made on the present occasion in which the other countries have undoubtedly been informed in advance of the proposed statement. Mr. Hamaguchi went far beyond the customary formal congratulation usually attendant upon such a ceremony.

Army Cut Extension

"One cannot but feel," he said, "that the moment is favorable for a wide extension of the policy of disarmament embodied in this treaty.

"Now that the Pact of Paris initiated by Mr. Briand and Mr. Kellogg has definitely outlawed war, it is clear that any breach of that solemn engagement must rally the whole world against the aggressor.

"Whether other powers come forward to offer active help or not, it is hardly conceivable that they would allow the pledge-breaker to interfere with their trade and to enjoy the other privileges of a lawful belligerent."

Among the "privileges" referred to by Mr. Hamaguchi is the right of a belligerent to trade with neutrals, it is pointed out here. The United States has never declared what position it would take in the event that the Kellogg Pact were violated, although resolutions similar to that introduced by Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, would give the President the right to place an embargo on arms and munitions to a state which had violated the Kellogg pact.

It was learned informally at the State Department that the high officials there approved the substance and tenor of Mr. Hamaguchi's address.

President Hoover, who followed the address of Mr. Hamaguchi, made no direct reference to this statement, which was interpreted in some quarters here as directed at the element in American affairs which so far has opposed any stronger peace move than the Kellogg Pact, not backed up by guarantees. It is known, however, that interchanges of notes and conversations have preceded the formulation of the present speeches, and that the matter may come up in a more specific form at the seventh session of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission of the League of Nations, which meets Nov. 6.

Hugh S. Gibson, Ambassador to Belgium, and Hugh R. Wilson, Minister to Switzerland, have been conferring with the State Department and the White House preparatory to attending the Geneva Conference. It is generally supposed here that they will not offer concrete proposals of the sort embodied in the Japanese Premier's address, but it is recognized that the Japanese statement considerably alters the aspect of present-day diplomacy.

France and Italy's Position

Mr. Hoover specifically called attention to the fact that "France and Italy are not as yet full partners in the London Treaty."

Here again it is believed that the President's reference and succeeding words were the result of a prearranged agreement among heads of the three greatest sea powers, designed to stimulate ratification.

Ramsay MacDonald was the third speaker in the international radiocast, speaking from the Cabinet room in Downing Street, just as Mr. Hoover had spoken from the Cabinet room in the White House. At no time in the past have the relations of the United States and Japan and the British Commonwealth of Nations been so good as now, he asserted.

He was followed by Tsuneo Matsudaira, Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, and former envoy to the United States, who gave a translation of Mr. Hamaguchi's address.

Apart from the political significance of the event, the radio feat of linking three continents for the first time by air set a new high-water mark of achievement in this new tool for improving international understanding.

Mr. Hoover departed from his set speech to comment upon this in an

opening sentence. "It is a remarkable occasion," the millions of his unseen audience heard him say in substance, "when we hear the leaders of the peoples of great nations making themselves a part of the progress of peace by participating in such an international radio event."

Different Hours Noted

The three different times represented by the radio conveyed some idea of the curiosities still to be opened up by radio. The American radiocast finished at 10:22 a. m. When Mr. MacDonald spoke it was 3:22 p. m. in London. And when Tokyo began speaking it was 12:22 a. m. of the next day in Japan!

It was the first two-way radiocast between Japan and North America. Reception in the United States was excellent, but few could understand the Japanese words of Mr. Hamaguchi, who, of course, spoke in his mother tongue. Short-wave reradiocast carried the speeches into practically every neighboring country.

Another phase of the radio achievement was its effect on the usual newspaper routine. In Washington offices reporters sat beside radio sets and jotted down notes alternately from three continents, as announcers stated alternately, "This is Japan," "This is America," and "This is England." Mr. MacDonald's speech came through clearly.

Mr. Hoover's address follows in part:

"Today the Governments of Great Britain, Japan and the United States have deposited the instruments of ratification to the London Naval Treaty. Prime Minister MacDonald and Premier Hamaguchi are joining with me in speaking to you to mark the significance of this realization of further advancement in the world hopes of a practical limitation of naval armament.

"The task begun 18 months ago for the limitation of all types of naval vessels thus draws to a close. The naval powers have bridged obstacles and achieved an understanding to relieve their peoples of excessive naval burdens. Three of these powers commanding the great part of the world's naval forces have turned away from rivalry in armaments, and disproportionate growth of their navies is now prevented by an arrangement founded on common sense.

"This relinquishment of competitive building among the three great naval powers with its consequent contribution to the security of the world is the greatest significance of this treaty. If the limitations now established can be maintained we may look forward with assurance to the fact that future conferences will find it easier to bring about further steps in reductions. It is the fervent prayer of right-thinking men and women of this generation that the international confidence which has been so patiently and single-mindedly achieved may endure so that the agreements which have been reached may live and be extended. Never again must a race in naval armaments be allowed to develop.

"France and Italy are not as yet full partners in the London Treaty. They have been making active efforts within the last few months to arrive at a complete understanding. The people of Great Britain, Japan and the United States, and indeed the peoples of the whole world, have watched those efforts and confidently hope that patience and good will may yet lead to a solution."

Mr. Hamaguchi said in part:

"The memorable conference which was held in 1921 and 1922 at Washington failed to give a complete measure of relief to a war-weary world. A totally unexpected competition set in among naval architects in the production of numerous and very formidable cruisers. These vessels were so heavily armed, so swift and so well protected as to constitute a factor of extreme importance in any comparison of fleets.

"It was some time before the existence of the problem, and its dangers and difficulties became apparent. Various efforts were made toward its solution, but they seemed to lead to no result, and the leading naval powers were rapidly drifting toward an impasse, with the prospect before them of a renewal of the wasteful competition and crushing expenditure which had been temporarily arrested at Washington.

"This dangerous possibility was averted at London. The assiduous labors exerted in 1927 at Geneva were not without fruit, but paved the way for a welcome measure of disarmament. An understanding was reached between Japan, the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States to put an end to competitive building in all categories of auxiliary combatant vessels. Nor is that tripartite agreement relating to auxiliary craft the only outstanding feature of the work of the London conference. A treaty embodying further provisions, designed to reinforce the limitation of naval armaments laid down in the Washington Treaty, and to regulate the activity of submarines in conformity with the dictates of humanity, was elaborated and signed by the five principal naval powers committed to one and the same noble end.

"I feel it a great privilege to have contributed, so far as in me lay, to this happy result. The new treaty is bound to exercise an immense moral influence on the growing consciousness of mankind. It is a striking demonstration of mutual confidence and good will among the nations, and I congratulate the people of all the participating countries on such a signal achievement. I know that nothing is nearer the heart of every thinking Japanese than to enjoy security and to live in peace with the rest of the world."

The text of Mr. MacDonald's statement follows in part:

"This morning I attended a dignified little ceremony of the deposit of ratifications of the London Naval Treaty. The ratifications deposited were those of His Majesty the King, in respect of the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, of the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

"Although the ceremony was short and simple, it represented the culmination of the second successful effort in naval disarmament.

"The first was taken at Washington in 1922, when the five principal naval powers agreed to the limitation and regulation of their capital ship and aircraft carrier construction. Now, for the first time in history, the three principal naval powers will put into operation a system of limitation and reduction which will apply to all parts of their respective fleets up to 1936. Thus for the period named, and we fondly hope for all time, the evils of naval rivalry have been eliminated between them.

"The treaty was also signed by France and Italy, but these two powers are not yet parties to that section of the treaty which limits naval strength. It is my most earnest hope that the negotiations which have recently been proceeding between France and Italy to enable them to come into this part of the treaty may before long reach a successful issue.

"Ultimate failure is to me unthinkable, for world hopes for the progress of disarmament are focused on these efforts and the good wishes of all of us must go out to those who are responsible for these difficult negotiations. What happy day for the world will be the day of that agreement! What a vast addition to national security will then be made! How high will the value of our peace efforts then rise!

"Perhaps there is no better way of estimating the gravity of the dangers and difficulties which we have escaped than by recognizing the enormous benfit to the relations between the three powers which has become apparent since the signature of the treaty.

"I make bold to state that at no time in their history have the relations between the Governments of the United States and Japan and the Governments of the British commonwealth of nations been closer or more cordial than they have been since the signature of the treaty; and what is true of the Governments is true of the people and will become increasingly so as time goes on and the essential fairness and value of the treaty is understood by an ever-increasing circle."

Accurate Indicators Say Trade Is Better

THERE are eight tried and proved indicators saying that business has shown a more-than-seasonal improvement in the last few weeks, according to the investment house of Tifft Brothers.

This firm calls attention to the Business Week index of general activity, which stands at 87.5 per cent of theoretical normal compared with a year's low of 83.7 per cent. Other indices of trade have risen from 86.4 per cent early in September to 94.1 per cent.

Canada Releases Its Surplus Buffalo

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDMONTON, Alta.—The buffalo herd in Wainwright National Park, near here, is reaching such proportions as already to constitute something of a problem for the Government. Commencing less than a quarter of a century ago with only a few hundred, the herd is now numbered at more than 8000 even after the removal of many of the animals to other places.

Years ago, following the ruthless slaughter of the buffalo of the western American plains, it was feared these rugged beasts would disappear entirely, nor were the first attempts to salvage the breed by segregating small numbers altogether successful. But conditions in northwestern Canada, at about 53 degrees of north latitude, together with the rich store of natural provender and the care at first given the animals, have resulted in a restoration of the buffalo beyond all anticipations.

The problem now is what to do with them and with the thousands more to come. The Canadian Government, considering this, has decided to set some of them free altogether in the sub-arctic north, and recently has taken several hundred to the wild country north of Great Slave Lake and turned them loose. This is an experiment, of course, but if the animals thrive here more will be turned loose, and it may be that the day will come when the vast northwest will see such mighty herds of bison as once roamed the plains of Wyoming and Nebraska.

Ford and Fishers Give Crops to Poor

DETROIT (AP)—A citadel of the Salvation Army here has been transformed into a canning factory, because Henry Ford and the Fisher brothers have turned over the crops on their estates to the Army for distribution among the needy.

Capt. Fred Arnold, who administers to the poor of Dearborn and other communities about the Ford estate, noticed apples on the ground in the orchard. He asked permission to gather the windfalls before they spoiled. His request was granted. The Army later was invited to take the tomatoes, potatoes and other vegetables.

Unsolicited truckloads of produce have been donated from the Fisher farm near Pontiac, with the farm furnishing labor to harvest it.

Col. (Mrs.) A. S. Norris of the Salvation Army said Oct. 26, that more than 100 jars of tomatoes had been taken from the Ford estate alone, in addition to hundreds of bushels of potatoes, apples and other vegetables and fruits.

PUBLIC WELCOMED AT BOSTON NAVY YARD

Oct. 27 was observed as Navy Day at the Navy Yard, Boston. All naval ships in the yard, magazines, aviation stations and training stations were thrown open to public inspection.

Among the features attracting much attention at the Yard were the U. S. Frigate Constitution, the cruisers and the naval workshops. Everyone inspecting the ships and stations were courteously welcomed by the enlisted men on duty.

COTTON GINNING REPORT

WASHINGTON—Bureau of the Census reports 9,238,011 running bales of cotton, counting round bales as halves and excluding linters, ginned from the crop of 1930 prior to Oct. 18, compared with ginnings to Oct. 19, 1929, of 9,094,764 and in 1928 of 9,131,371 bales.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Lowell Institute: Second in series of lectures on "The Old North Sagas": "The Origin of the Sagas," by Prof. Halvdan Koht, professor of history, University of Oslo; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Y. W. C. A.: Illustrated lecture, "Oberammergau, and the Passion Play," by George L. Plympton; auspices Business Woman's League, 140 Clarendon Street, 7:30.

Supper (Bellevue Cafeteria, corner of Bowdoin and Beacon Streets, 6) and meeting, Boston Chapter, Special Libraries Association; speakers: Dr. Arthur H. Cole, administrative curator, Baker Library, Harvard Business School; Charles Belden, director, Public Library of Boston; Mrs. Mary W. Dietrichson, librarian, Kirstein Business Branch, Boston Public Library, 20 City Hall Avenue., 7:30.

Installation of officers, Metropolitan Firemen Post No. 94, American Legion, Teachers' College, Huntington and Longwood Avenues, 8.

Organ recital, Fernando Germani, organist of the Augusteo in Rome; Old South Church, Copley Square, 8.

Play, "If I Were King," presented by seniors of Leland Powers School; School's Little Theater, 8:15.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dinner, Boston Horse Show Exhibitors, State Suite, 7:30.

Dinner and meeting, Massachusetts Society Certified Public Accountants, Clinton W. Ewell, agent of Firemen's Fund Insurance Co., speaker, "Things to Watch in Fire Insurance Protection;" Parlor A, 6:15.

Boston Food Fair and Household Appliance Exposition, Mechanics Building, until 10, through Nov. 1.

Harvard University: Concert, Brosa Quartet, John Knowles Paine Concert Hall, Music Building, 8:15.

State Department of Education, University Extension. Lecture on "Appreciation of Art," by Prof. Henry L. Seaver, New Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, 7:45.

Malden: Town meeting, Town Hall, 7:30.

Boston School Committee meeting, 15 Beacon Street, 6:45.

Meeting, Massachusetts Association of Women Lawyers, College Club, 6 Commonwealth Avenue, 6.

Social gathering, Eddy Family Association, Inc., Twentieth Century Club, 8.

Roxbury: Meeting, Civic League and Improvement Society, High School of Practical Arts, 8.

Music

Paine Hall, Cambridge, the Brosa String Quartet and Harriet Cohen, 8:15.

Theaters

Majestic—Film, "Abraham Lincoln," 2:30 and 8:30.

Wilbur—"Berkeley Square," 8:30.

Copley—"To What Red Hell," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

First luncheon of season, Massachusetts State Federation of Music Clubs; speakers: Prof. Agnes Knox Black, "The Sonnets of Shakespeare"; Laura Simmons, reading from her book of poems; Henry Meltzer, on coming season at Covent Garden and his new work, "Hungarian Tragedy"; résumé of Passion Play at Oberammergau, by Mrs. B. F. Pitman; Frederick E. Tillotson on value of contests to young music students as conducted by federation; Hotel Statler, 1.

Harvard University: Meeting, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, University 5, 4.

Tercentenary celebrations: Boston: Opening, Tercentenary exhibition, craftsmen-at-work, with loan exhibit, Indian settlement and pioneer kitchen; donated by Women's Educational and Industrial Union; Statler Hotel, 1 to 10; sale, benefit of Grenfell Mission through Nov. 8.

Meeting, Kiwanis Club of Boston, President David M. Cook, presiding; Frank P. Speare, speaker; "High Cost of Ignorance," 12:15.

Statler Hotel: Luncheon, Advertising Club of Boston, Allyn B. McIntire, speaker, vice-president, Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Salle Moderne, 12:30.

Second in series of legislative luncheons, Dr. S. Sheldon Glueck, speaker, "The International Prison Congress of 1930." Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 12:30.

Meeting, Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club; program of songs and interpretive dancing, by Miss Miriam Winslow, Miss Anna Austin, Mr. Laurence Thornton; refreshments following meeting, Greenough House, Jamaica Plain.

West Roxbury Community: Current Events, 1:45; business meeting, Mrs. William E. Chenery, speaker, "Russia, the Land of Mystery," Highland Hall, 2:30. Monthly meeting, West Roxbury Citizens' Association, R. G. Shaw School, 8. (Public invited.)

Museum of Fine Arts: Greek Art, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Luncheon, Boston Horse Show Exhibitors, ballroom and foyer, 12:15. Bridge, United Daughters of the Confederacy, foyer, 2. Meeting, Jewish Children's Aid Society, State Suite, 2. Luncheon, Boston Alumni Association, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, private suite, 12:30.

Massachusetts Women's Republican Club: meeting, Dr. A. Warren Stearns, speaker, "Crime Among Youth and Our Responsibility," clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Current Events meeting, Cambridge Y. W. C. A., Shepard Memorial Church, 11.

Boston Food Fair and Household Appliance Exposition, Mechanics Building, 1 to 10, through Nov. 1.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Daily from 10 to 5. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday. Special Exhibitions: Russian Icons lent by the U. S. S. R., through American Russian Institute. Through Dec. 14. International Industrial Exhibition of Contemporary Decorative Metals and Cotton Textiles sponsored by the American Federation of Arts; Eighteenth Century French designs and mises en carten; French illustrated books of the eighteenth century lent by William A. Sargent; American silver, domestic and church pieces. Paintings by Rabindranath Tagore. Through Nov. 2.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibition of objects found by the expeditions of the American School of Oriental Research and Harvard University near Kurkuk, Irak; paintings of the Naumberg bequest. Through Oct. 31. Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Books, pictures and other work by William Blake. Through Nov. 23.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 daily, including Sundays and holidays. Foreign displays and American history exhibits.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room: Manuscripts, broadsides and rare books relating to Boston and the Bay Colony. In the Exhibition Room: Books about old and modern Boston. Water colors of Boston, England, by W. Ratcliffe.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Decorative paintings by Gerald Frank; dog etchings by Diana Thorne; game birds by Winfred Austen.

Doll & Richards, 128 Newbury Street—Drawings by Rabindranath Tagore. Through Nov. 4. Old and modern sporting prints. Through Nov. 8.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings and sculpture by members. Through Nov. 1. Recent drypoints and etchings by Frank W. Benson.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Paintings by Norbert Heermann. Through Nov. 8.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, 227 Newbury Street—Pastels and prints by Caroline Speare Rohland. Through Nov. 1.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 697 Boylston Street—Original drawings by Robert Austin.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Americana, hunting and shooting. Currier and Ives and Catlin buffalo prints.

Gardenside Bookshop, 15 Arlington Street—Etchings by Briscoe, Blampied, Benson, Bone, Cameron, Pennel and Zorn.

Scharvee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and dry points by six contemporary masters.

Children's Art Center, 38 Rutland Street—Pastels by Arthur Spear, lent by the Vose Galleries; bronzes by Cyrus Dallin and Lillian Link; butterflies, lent by the Agassiz Museum.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 304 Boylston Street—Water colors and drawings by Arthur Esner. Through Oct. 31.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 590 Boylston Street—Paintings, etchings and prints by old and modern masters.

Harvard Society for Contemporary Art, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue — American folk painting of three centuries. Through Oct. 31.

J. F. Olsson Gallery, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge. Water colors by Henrietta Cook and block prints by John Mann. Through Nov. 8.

LIBERAL VOTE MAIN HOPE OF LABOR CABINET

British Parliament Opens New Session With Ministry in Critical State

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The British parliamentary session, opening Oct. 28, is surrounded by an atmosphere of intense excitement and uncertainty. Ramsay MacDonald's Government has become topheavy and is lurching so heavily from side to side that some of its own followers have been advocating allowing it to crash immediately in the hope that something more stable may arise from the ruins.

The reason for the Labor Cabinet's embarrassment is not far to seek. Mr. MacDonald and his lieutenants had raised considerable hopes of improvement in the employment situation on taking office in 1929 and their credit has suffered disproportionately now that British trade, instead of improving, has followed the world-wide downward trend, while unemployment has grown to dimensions undreamed of by Labor's predecessor in office.

So uncertain is the situation, however, that estimates as to possible defeat of the Government vary exceedingly. Left Wing Labor talks of a general election next month. The Liberals would be able to keep Mr. MacDonald in office until he has carried out the arrangement he is understood to have made with Mr. Lloyd George, the Liberal leader, for altering the election law in favor of minority parties by bringing in what is known as the "alternative vote"—a change which, with the House of Lords as now disposed, may take anything up to two years to accomplish.

The Conservatives, on the other hand, though highly disunited themselves over the question of food taxes, are so confident that they have the winning card in protection of some kind that they propose to throw caution to the winds in endeavoring to force an early election.

Mr. MacDonald's troubles are enhanced by the fact that he is committed to legislation in which it is difficult for his Liberal allies to support him. This applies especially to the promised bill to reverse the Trade Unions' Disputes Act, passed by the Conservatives in 1927 after the general strike. This act outlawed sympathetic and general walkouts. It separated civil service organizations from trade unions, penalized "peaceful picketing" and restricted the extent to which trade unions could levy money from their members for political purposes. New and definitely constructive legislation is involved in this proposal. Here comes in a difficulty, as Liberals could hardly vote for a specific law to legalize, for example, a general strike.

The trade unions, nevertheless, are set upon securing such a measure and these bodies constitute the mainstay of the Labor Party. The Government's proposed measure to raise children's school leaving age from 14 to 15 years and to grant maintenance allowances to parents whose resources are below the income tax level are also highly contentious. The same applies to a number of other promised government measures, including those to increase the borrowing powers for the now bankrupt unemployment insurance fund, to plant out more workless upon the same agricultural holdings, and to institute "consumers councils" with powers to investigate retail prices.

The Government will also have to face the popular repercussions expected if any such failure to reach an agreement should occur at the Imperial Conference as that anticipated by George W. Forbes, Prime Minister of New Zealand, in a statement made public Oct. 26. The Liberals' and Conservatives' strong disapproval of the Government's recent pronouncement upon Palestine provides yet another rod that is in pickle for the Government. Whatever the coming session may produce, therefore, it is safe to say that it will not be without sensation.

COUNTER-REVOLT BEGUN AGAINST BRAZIL JUNTA

(Continued from Page 1)

protecting the interests of the people."

General Fragoso said that the provisional government's attitude toward foreign nations was "inspired by a spirit of close friendship and intense brotherhood to all the nations of the world, which is evidenced by the appointment of Mello Franco, who formerly headed the Brazilian delegation to the League of Nations as Foreign Minister."

Pending the establishment of a new government, however, the junta has named only sufficient officials to maintain order at home and deal with foreign governments.

Life in Rio de Janeiro returned to normal and cafés and bars were open. They are selling beer but are forbidden to dispense stronger drinks and public assemblies still are prohibited.

In a meeting Oct. 27 the junta decided to dissolve the Senate, Chamber of Deputies, the Municipal Assembly of Rio de Janeiro and the State Legislatures. Moraes Barros, a Federal Deputy from Sao Paulo, was named Minister of Agriculture at the same session.

Most of the political figures of the former administration who were imprisoned Oct. 24 were released. The former Vice-President, Dr. Mello Vianna, was liberated on condition that he remain in the Federal District. The former Vice-President embarked on the steamer Almanzora, however, planning to go to Buenos Aires and then to Europe. Hearing that Dr. Vianna intended eventually to return to Brazil, Gen. Leite de Castro, the new Minister of War, ordered that the ex-official be taken off the boat.

Col. Bartholdo Klinger, Prefect of Police here, notified all embassies and legations that Brazilian journalists who had taken refuge with foreign envoys following the riots could return to their homes, the Government guaranteeing protection.

Government circles expressed general regret at bombardment of the German ship Baden as it left Rio de Janeiro harbor Oct. 24 for Buenos Aires, resulting in 27 fatalities. Most of the victims were among a large Spanish emigrant contingent on board.

The Government issued statements by the captain of the port, Costa Pinto, who said that for the past two weeks all masters had been ordered either to signal or to pass close to Santa Cruz Fort to get permission to leave.

Capt. Alfonso do Carvalho at Santa Cruz Fort said the fort was flying a "closed port" signal when the Baden headed out. He said that he fired two shots which fell near the vessel and the skipper increased the speed of the Baden. Then some light artillery was fired, and then two heavier shots with the idea of stopping the boat, but these also were ineffective.

Then Fort Vicia fired and hit one of the masts of the Baden which fell, killing or wounding passengers and members of the crew.

Sao Paulo People Advised of Revolution's Success

SAO PAULO, Brazil (AP)—A proclamation issued Oct. 25 by the chief of staff of the Brazilian revolutionary army at Ponta Grossa and made available to the people of Sao Paulo Oct. 27 said that Getulio Vargas would become President of the new Brazil.

Dr. Vargas, who is president of the state of Rio Grande do Sul and was defeated for national President in the last elections, is expected to go to Rio de Janeiro soon to take over the administration from the military-naval junta which overthrew President Washington Luis.

The proclamation said in part:

"The movement which broke out primarily in Minas Geraes, Rio Grande do Sul and Parahyba spread quickly over all Brazil and now has reached its final phase with the triumphant march of the national troops. . . .

"Without bloodshed the national forces under the supreme command of President Getulio Vargas will occupy Sao Paulo soil with the same order and respect for the rights of citizens which have been maintained until now. . . .

"The provisional government of the republic will be headed by Getulio Vargas, whom the revolutionists consider President-elect of Brazil, not recognizing the one imposed by illegal acts on the part of the then dictators of the country."

(This refers to Dr. Julio Prestes, who was elected President last spring in an election that the revolutionaries charge was fraudulent.)

CHIEF JUSTICE RESIGNS

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Robert von Moschzisker, chief justice, whose term as a member of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court expires on the first Monday in January, on Oct. 21, sent his resignation to Governor Fisher, effective Nov. 24.

LOCAL LISTINGS OF UNEMPLOYED SOUGHT AT ONCE

(Continued from Page 1)

cated machinery, boards or committees to handle registration of those wanting work, but believes that in every community some existing machinery can be utilized on a volunteer basis easily and quickly to assemble facts which will give a clear picture of what needs exist and hence how best to fill them through provision of productive work.

Allen and Phelan Talk Over Committee Action

Speedy action by Gov. Frank G. Allen's newly formed state committee on unemployment was promised on Oct. 27 when its chairman, James J Phelan, went into conference with the Governor at the State House.

Governor Allen and Mr. Phelan discussed the first steps to be taken by the committee, of nearly 40 business, state and city officials appointed by the Governor on Oct. 26, to cooperate with President Hoover's Federal unemployment group.

Prominent on the committee are Richard K. Conant, State Commissioner of Public Welfare; Frank P. Cox, General Electric Company; Mayor James M. Curley, Carl P. Dennett, acting president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; James T. Moriarty, president Massachusetts Branch of American Federation of Labor; E. Leroy Sweetser, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, and Bishop Henry K. Sherrill.

Of primary importance in the committee's work will be the drawing up of surveys of unemployment conditions, the numbers out of work, and the projects being held up from lack of confidence due to existing conditions.

The aid of charitable organizations will be solicited in compiling a census of the number of persons requiring pecuniary assistance, with plans as to the most efficient means whereby to assist them.

Every existing agency will be asked to lend the aid of its facilities. The plans also provide for the formation of local subcommittees to survey their local fields.

Industries will be checked to ascertain whether they can do more than they are doing to relieve unemployment. Attempts will also be made to find out how many plants are working full-time, part-time or closed, and the specific reasons for each.

Woods Asks Community Cleaning to Give Work

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An appeal to the people of the United States to give employment by having their homes repaired and painted and by having "black spots" in their communities, such as vatant lots and dirty streets, cleaned up and made into attractive playgrounds was made by Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of President Hoover's emergency committee for unemployment, over a nation-wide radio hookup on Oct. 26.

Meanwhile Colonel Woods received news that persons in all parts of the country were responding to his appeal to find ways and means of giving employment. Among others, Irwin C. Chanin, of New York, promised work to 1500 men for one year on an apartment house to cost $10,000,000, advising that "now is the time for construction to proceed at full speed, because money and material markets are most favorable."

Working along similar lines, Representative John Q. Tilson, majority leader in the House and eastern director of the National Republican Congressional Committee, notified President Hoover that industrial leaders intend to maintain wage levels. Among those quoted was James Farrell, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation.

An effort to find employment for many lawyers out of work at present is being made by the committee on employment of the New York County Lawyers' Association. Mrs. Anna W. Hochfelder, chairman of the committee, said that since early in September, when the committee was formed, it had received 48 applications from lawyer members of the association, and more than 100 from young law clerks who are out of employment.

A program to enlarge its recreation program to provide 500 additional jobs was announced by the community councils of the City of New York through its executive secretary, Frank Peer Beal.

In his radio address Colonel Woods called attention to the fact that $450,000,000 of state and municipal bonds for public works are before the people for vote on Nov. 4.

BANK CONTRACT LET

CLEVELAND, O. (AP)—Contract for construction of a $1,500,000 Federal Reserve bank building at Pittsburgh was let Oct. 24 by officials of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland. Work on the structure is to start soon.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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LA LONDE
LOUIS XVI ART
as interpreted by
RUSSWIN
THE ASCENSION of Louis XVI saw an attempt by French diplomatists to establish many reforms which, if carried out, might have averted the disastrous Revolution of 1789. Concurrently, architecture throughout France underwent a reformation which, however, was much more permanent in scope than that effected in political circles. A marked return to simplicity was evidenced by the substitution of plain, severely classic panelling for the hitherto highly ornate school of the earlier Louis' . . . straight lines replaced flowing scrolls . . . horizontal bands superseded the broken and curved mouldings. Art in the reign of Louis XVI became a complete acceptance of the Grecian Classic school. RUSSWIN, today, in its interpretation of "Louis Seize" presents several striking designs, faithfully patterned in this pleasing and restrained period. And all are made of the finest metals, brass and bronze. Like all hardware made by RUSSWIN they will give a lifetime of trouble-free, lasting service and satisfaction. Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company (The American Hardware Corporation, Successor), New Britain, Connecticut—New York, Chicago, London.
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WORLD SEEKS TO LIMIT DRUG MANUFACTURE

Chief Nations Confer in London—Draft Convention Is Sought

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs to the amount required for medicinal and natural scientific purposes is the aim of the conference, attended by representatives of Great Britain, the United States, France, Germany, Holland, India, Italy, Japan, Switzerland, the Soviet Union and Turkey, which opened in London on Oct. 27.

The primary object is to fix a quota on each drug for each of the manufacturing countries, but it is also intended to try and find means of preventing new factories being set up in countries which do not at present manufacture and to devise a plan whereby any increase of price to the "legitimate" consumer can be prevented.

In this connection it is significant that Turkey, which has not adhered to either the Hague or Geneva conventions for the limitation of the drug traffic, is attending the conference. Two factories were recently established in Turkey, which is one of the world's largest producers of opium, and at present there is absolutely no control over their output.

The interests of non-producing countries are in the hands of Italy which neither grows the raw materials nor manufactures derivatives, but suffers severely from the activities of smugglers.

Today's meeting is of a preliminary nature, its aim being to draft a convention to be submitted to a plenary conference which it is intended to call in May, 1931. A defect in the conference is the fact that if existing regulations were faithfully carried out there would not be any need for the present conference, and it remains to be seen whether the addition of yet another law to those already enacted and honored largely in the breach will meet the situation. Another snag is the fact that no representative from South America is attending. Yet a proportion of the world's output of coca leaves from which cocaine is made comes from Bolivia and Peru. Neither of these states sends regular statistics of its production of coca leaves to the League and the conference can therefore only make a guess at what the figure really is.

Then again China which is easily the world's largest producer of opium is not represented at the conference, and no one knowing the facts believes the problem can be finally solved without China's coöperation. China and Egypt are two of the biggest sufferers from the drug menace, the major portion of their supplies of morphia, heroin and cocaine coming from the factories of Europe and Japan, but in China, at any rate, conditions are such that even if outside stocks were entirely cut off it would be easy to set up illicit factories within the country.

Persia, which comes next to China in the list of opium producers, is not represented. Yet each year many hundreds of tons of opium are consigned from the Persian port of Bushire to Vladivostok, only to be diverted into illicit channels en route.

The present meeting is due in large measure to the initiative of Prof. Noel Baker, parliamentary secretary to Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary. Some idea of the need for curbing the traffic is to be seen from the fact that the world's known output of opium alone runs into thousands of tons.

Although the requirements for legitimate purposes are estimated by Dr. Wassenberg, member of the health section of the League of Nations, at 273 tons raw opium to cover world needs of medicinal opium, morphine, heroin, codeine, etc., the figure for cocaine is 6.8 tons. The German expert, Dr. Anselmino, estimates the average production of morphine from 1925 to 1928 at 81 tons, whereas the maximum for the medicinal and scientific requirements of the world is 10.4 tons. The excess production of other drugs is on a similar lavish scale, and of the total amount which gets into the hands of drug traffickers, only a small proportion is ever traced by the authorities. It is calculated that of eight tons of cocaine manufactured in 1928 in excess of what the world needed for medicinal purposes, only 8 per cent was captured by the police.

AVIATION CONFERENCE CALLED BY LAMONT

WASHINGTON (AP)—A national two-day conference to draft plans for unifying federal, state and municipal laws for aviation was called Oct. 26 by Secretary Lamont to meet in Washington on Dec. 16.

Mr. Lamont, in inviting the governors of all states to send representatives, said coöperation in the movement had been made necessary by the recent growth of aviation and that progress in law enforcement, in standardizing the use of airports, and the regulation of equipment was essential. The aircraft industry, business organizations and persons specially interested in aviation also will be invited to attend.

DUCE PREDICTS AN ALL-FASCIST EUROPE BY 1950

(Continued from Page 1)

ticed by millions and millions of individuals.

"We are fighting against a world on the decline, but still powerful because it represents an enormous crystallization of interests.

"The terrain of fight has been dilated. Yesterday the fight was in Italy; today it is over the world.

"Thus a 'moral' state of war exists, and it is fatal that it should so exist and that it should be so accentuated. It is logical and providential that we must reconquer our victory day by day. If this were not so, at this very hour Fascism would have been surpassed."

The Premier, continuing, referred to the attitude of Italy's neighbors in the last four years.

"These (moral war activities) were made against Italy well in advance of my speeches at Leghorn, Florence and Milan. Here," the Duce indicated documents, "is a list of batteries posted, forts constructed and armaments predisposed and consigned. Could I fail to sound the alarm to the Italian people in the face of this?

"Naturally, those from whom the mask was torn will attempt to invert the situation and represent Italy once more as the sole peril to European peace, the sole nation of wolves amid herds of peaceful lambs. This game is childish. Fascist Italy is arming, relatively speaking, because all are arming. She will disarm if all disarm.

"I repeat that as long as there are cannon, they will be finer than all the fine but often vain words. When the word alone will suffice to regulate relations among peoples, then I will say that the word is divine.

Arming for Defense

"Let it be clear, at any rate, that we are arming ourselves materially and spiritually to defend ourselves—not to attack. Fascist Italy never will take the initiative of war.

"Our very policy of revision of treaties, which does not date from yesterday, but was propounded from June, 1928, is directed toward avoiding war, toward effecting the immense economy of avoidance of war. Revision of peace treaties is not of prevailingly Italian interest, but is European and worldwide. The possibility of such revision under the very pact of the League of Nations is not absurd or unattainable. The only thing absurd about it is the pretext of immobility of treaties.

"Who is violating the pact of the League of Nations? Those who, at Geneva, have created and wish perpetually to maintain two categories of states—the armed and the unarmed. What moral parity can exist between one nation that is armed and another that is not?

"By 1950 Europe will be on its last legs—will be decrepit. The only country of young men will be Italy. It is only toward the east that we can direct our peaceful expansion. You therefore understand our friendships and alliances."

The Duce turned during his address to Giovanni Giuriati, the newly appointed Fascist party secretary, saying: "You have the job of routing out the enemy among us, the ballast that is slowing up our march. There are people who can betray us, and who, in secret, do betray us. It is better to have them in the face than on the flanks. They are not today a danger but are certainly a hindrance and, in certain cases, can become a menace.

"Fascism is an army on the march. Its well-being, therefore, must be guaranteed by methods of safety. The Masons, who are sleeping, may reawaken. By eliminating them we can be sure that they will sleep forever."

Considering the general situation in Italy, Signor Mussolini resumed: "All that is left of the old, destroyed parties must be considered with distrust and pushed away even from the fringes of the régime.

The Duce said the coming year must see further hardening of Fascist policies. Turning to the assembly he declared that the battle of Fascism had become world-wide. That it is the topic of the day in all countries, "here feared, there hated and elsewhere ardently invoked," he declared that Fascism as an ideal is universal and "cannot be otherwise."

"We can foresee a Fascist Europe, a Europe whose institutions are inspired by Fascism, a Europe that solves in the Fascist sense the problem of the modern state—the twentieth century state—far different from states existing before 1789 or formed later."

While the Duce was speaking in the palace a large crowd gathered, filling the square and shouting for him. He appeared on a balcony and responded with the Roman salute.

AIRPORT FOR VICTORIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Canada's most western airport will be established in Victoria shortly. The landing base for seaplanes, which are generally used here, will be in the inner harbor of the city, less than a mile from the business district. As two companies will shortly operate aerial services between Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle, the Victoria airport will be much used.

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'Now We'll Go Places and Do Things'

Women Place Service Before Salary, While Single Collegians Earn Most

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (AP)—The more education an advanced American woman gets the more she tends to devote herself to social service instead of making money. Unmarried women earn most, widows and divorcees next, and married ones least.

These findings apply to 14,073 business and professional women, classified as "above the wage-earning level," who answered questions of the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Michigan. The answers were compiled by Prof. Margaret Elliott and Grace E. Manson. The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs cooperated in the questionnaires, and three-fourths of those answering were employed in commercial educational and manufacturing organizations.

The average income was $1662 annually, and only 6.7 per cent earned $3000 or more.

"Women who have been graduated from a college or university," says the report, "are earning more in every kind of work than women with less education. Seventy per cent of these college women are in the employ of educational, social or welfare organizations. "Why? Are the inherent satisfactions of the work itself more important to her than financial returns?"

The value of business or commercial college training, measured in earnings, is reported to vary inversely with the amount of previous education. Women with only grade school education benefit most from it, while with minor exceptions, college graduates who have had business college training earn less than the total group of college women.

"There is some evidence that women who have worked for two or more different employers during their first 10 to 15 working years have profited by the change," the report adds, "although in the long run women who have remained longest with their present employers have higher earnings than those who have made a change."

Ruins of City Found by Hikers in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—What is probably the remains of an ancient Indian city has been reported to the Mexican Department of Archaeology by members of a hiking club in an almost unknown region of the mountainous state of Guerrero in the vicinity of a village called Tlaxcalac.

The excursionists found a large number of small mounds scattered over the valley, and at one place where the earth covering was washed away, they saw remains of ancient stairways of plaster and stone. A large monolithic carving of a human head five feet high, together with another stone carved in apparently hieroglyphic symbols, were discovered by the side of a hill.

The Mexican Government archæologists consider the find of importance, because it is not yet among the list of known sites, and Alfonso Caso, member of the National Museum at Mexico City, has gone to Tlaxcalac to make an investigation

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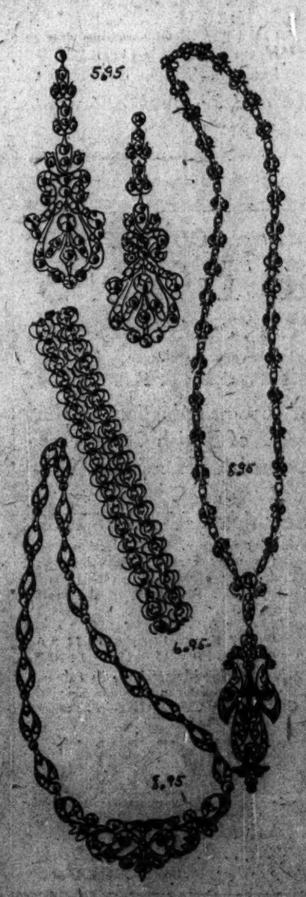

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DRY LAW REPEAL CALLED MENACE TO STATE TRADE

Disfavor of Dry States Would Be Intensified, Manufacturer Says

Massachusetts business interests might be seriously injured by repeal of the state prohibition enforcement law, Bernard J. Rothwell, manufacturer and authority on industrial affairs, warned in a statement Oct. 27.

Such an act "would intensify," he declared, "the disfavor with which many states, irretrievably committed to the Eighteenth Amendment, are disposed to regard matters vitally affecting the economic welfare of Massachusetts and New England."

Mr. Rothwell placed responsibility for "the evils attending the operation of the Eighteenth Amendment" upon "defiant violation by many in high position."

His statement, sent to Prof. Edwin J. Hall of Cambridge, secretary of the Opposed to Repeal Committee, says, in part:

"I am opposed to repeal by Massachusetts of the so-called Baby Volstead Act, for the following reasons:

"I believe that the State is both legally and morally bound to be governed by and to uphold the Constitution of the United States.

"I am convinced that such repeal would not merely be a futile gesture so far as having any influence in federal legislation, but would, on the contrary, aggravate and make more difficult the enforcement of the existing Massachusetts law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor, which law it is not proposed either to repeal or amend.

"Furthermore, it would intensify the disfavor with which many states, irretrievably committed to maintenance of the Eighteenth Amendment, are disposed to regard matters vitally affecting the economic and industrial welfare of Massachusetts and of New England.

"That there are serious evils attending the operation of the Eighteenth Amendment cannot be denied. That enormous benefits have resulted to the vast majority of our citizens is equally true. That the development of those evils is due in large measure to defiant violation by many in high position, favored with a larger share of material success and consequently being far more dependent upon the maintenance of law and order, than those less fortunate, cannot be gainsaid. A grave responsibility lies at their door.

"I believe it to be the right of every citizen to seek, through legitimate means, the repeal or modification of any law which he considers unwise; but for reasons set forth in the beginning, I do not regard the proposed repeal of the Baby Volstead Act as legitimate or helpful either to the cause of those who advocate it or to the Commonwealth."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and somewhat warmer tonight and Tuesday, possibly followed by rain late Tuesday; variable winds becoming fresh southwest on Tuesday.

Southern New England: Increasing cloudiness tonight; slightly warmer except on the southeast coast; Tuesday cloudy and warmer followed by occasional rain; variable winds becoming fresh southwest on Tuesday.

Northern New England: Increasing cloudiness tonight; slightly warmer in extreme eastern Maine; Tuesday probably rain with rising temperature; variable winds becoming fresh southwest and south on Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Period of rains about Wednesday, and again at end of week; cold at beginning warmer middle, and slightly colder toward end of week.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Oct.27	Max. Oct.26		8 a.m. Oct.27	Max. Oct.26
Albany	30	54	Memphis	58	72
Atlantic City	50	62	Montreal	36	..
Boston	42	54	Nantucket	46	50
Buffalo	46	48	New Orleans	64	76
Calgary	34	..	New York	44	58
Charleston	56	60	Philadelphia	44	60
Chicago	52	66	Pittsburgh	40	56
Denver	34	35	Portland, Me.	38	54
Des Moines	48	66	Portland, Ore.	40	60
Eastport	38	52	San Francisco	56	72
Galveston	74	74	St. Louis	58	58
Hatteras	50	60	St. Paul	42	62
Helena	46	52	Seattle	46	56
Jacksonville	66	70	Tampa	62	78
Kansas City	46	68	Washington	38	60
Los Angeles	64	82			

High Tides at Boston

Monday 3:59 p. m., Tuesday 3:43 a. m.
Height of tides 9.3 feet 7.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:15 p. m.

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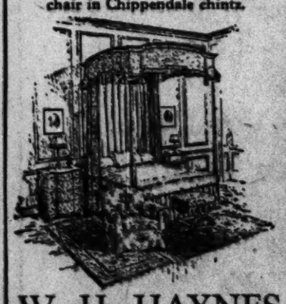
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RUSSIANS FIND QUIET REFUGE IN RUMANIA

(Continued from Page 1)

saying that the Soviet Government has given machinery to their peasants for use on their farms. On the other hand some of those who have escaped across the narrow Dniester to the Rumanian side declare they had a hard lot under the Soviet Union.

The strange thing is that so little is really known about what is going on across the river. Now and then someone comes to Chisinau via Poland, which is on better relations with Russia, but stories vary so much that the Bessarabian population on the whole is ever ready to flee their province for the West at a moment's notice.

It is generally declared by the population that Communist agitators are Jews. They were not given lands when the distribution took place, and since then commerce has been so stifled that business has not thrived for them. Although drought has threatened the peasant for successive years he has been able to make a living, and he is rather proud to be an owner of land. His crops this year are abundant and he is busy with harvests while the Jewish population appears to be idle. None of them till the soil.

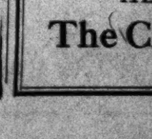
Communist agitators' visits have thus far been periodical, coming in the spring and fall, and these are usually followed by counter attacks on the part of an ultra-national group which causes the Government about as much difficulty as the Communists, but recently adopted policies seem directed to cut short all future agitations.

FARMERS PROSPERING, LAND BANK HEAD SAYS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—E. H. Thomson, president of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, who has just returned from a conference of heads of the 12 land banks of the country, said Oct. 27 that he was deeply impressed with the favorable condition of northeastern farms in the light of the farming situation throughout the country. While prices in some instances have been unduly low, he said, he has found the lot of the northeastern farmer as a rule one of comfort and comparative prosperity, and this condition is reflected in the business of the local bank.

NAVY DAY EXHIBITIONS

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP) — The navy held open house at the submarine base Oct. 27 in observance of Navy Day. A submarine made exhibition dives in the waters of the Thames River off the base. As part of the program the non-rigid airship J-4 came here from Lakehurst. She flew over the city and dipped in salute above the base.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PUBLIC TO VOTE ON OWNERSHIP OF RAIL LINES

Three Plans Proposed for Management of Boston Elevated System

Whether the Boston Elevated Railroad will be operated under complete public ownership and control, complete private ownership and control or continue under the present system of public management will be put up to the voters of metropolitan Boston on Nov. 4.

The cities and towns located within the Metropolitan Transit District are Revere, Chelsea, Boston, Cambridge, Everett, Medford, Malden, Newton, Somerville, Belmont, Arlington, Brookline, Milton and Watertown.

Under the present system of public control, the Elevated is operated in accordance with terms and conditions agreed upon by the stockholders of the company.

Private ownership means the return to the Elevated Company of the complete management and operation while public ownership involves the purchase of the entire assets, property and franchises of the road by the Metropolitan Transit District.

Authorities point out that action upon the result of the referendum is not mandatory, that the question ultimately must be decided officially by the Legislature. The vote, in this instance, is being taken to ascertain "which way the wind blows" in public circles.

Since 1923, records are cited showing that the Elevated has just covered the costs of operation with the regular dividends to stockholders. The year 1928 is pointed to as the only one in which the Elevated has been able to repay from surplus earnings a substantial amount on the 1919 loan assessment.

For 12 years the Elevated system has been under public management. But since the city owns the subways and tunnels, representing over $60,000,000 or 37 per cent of the investment, the Elevated actually has been operating under partial public ownership.

Arguments in support of continuation of public management advanced by the Boston Chamber of Commerce hinge on keeping the Elevated out of politics.

Adherents of public ownership maintain that this system greatly alleviates the possibilities of high dividends and thus effects savings that can be utilized for transit extensions. They also declare that the Elevated would be more responsive to public needs.

Private ownership, as the normal American way of conducting business, wholly eliminates the political aspect, proponents of the system insist. The State should not be plunged into the heavy obligations which railway operation would incur, they declare.

On July 1, 1918, the company was declared bankrupt, and went under the management of a board of five trustees appointed by the State. It acquired a $4,000,000 debt the first year under the board, paid it off by assessing the towns and cities, then raised the fare to 7, 8 and finally 10 cents. Since 1919, operating expenses and dividends have been met without added profits.

In 1926 the Legislature appointed a new board of trustees for another 10-year period, also empowering the Commonwealth to purchase the Elevated property whenever it was deemed advisable.

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Cambridge Marks Tercentenary End

With gay-colored costumes, gleaming brass bands, and the Harvard Glee Club, representatives of 20 nationalities brought the Tercentenary celebrations of the city of Cambridge to an official close on Oct. 26, with an international music program in Memorial Hall.

Five hundred representatives of other nations marched down the center of the aisle under their respective flags, headed by Mayor and Mrs. Richard M. Russell, after a half hour concert by the American Legion Band.

Costumes ranging from the delicate pastels of Swedish lassies to the vivid red and green of Italian maidens blended well with the plaids of Scotsmen and the green of Old Erin.

The Temple Israel choir, the Lyra Chorus and the Russian Church choir rendered selections in their native tongues. Mayor Russell spoke on the subject of "Americanization" and gave a brief account of the origin of the different representative groups.

HEARINGS ON HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS SET

Proposed improvements and surveys in Boston Harbor and vicinity, authorized in the Rivers and Harbors Act, approved by the United States Congress July 3, are to be discussed at a series of public hearings before Col. S. A. Cheney, United States Army engineer in charge of this district, at the Customs House, Boston.

The first hearing will be held on Nov. 12, on the improvement in the Mystic River from the Fells Parkway bridge at Wellington and East Somerville to Cradock Bridge dam at Medford. The second will be Nov. 19, on the improvement in Boston Harbor. The third will be Nov. 25, on the improvement to Weymouth Back River, and the fourth Dec. 3, on Fore River from Hingham Bay to the Weymouth Fore River Bridge.

NEW ENGLAND MARKETING AID

H. Russell Cort has been assigned to the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, to promote domestic commerce and marketing within the United States. Mr. Cort will come to Boston early in November to aid New England manufacturers and business man market their products in this country.

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Drinking of Toasts Among Colonists Discouraged by Winthrop's Example

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella and now assisting in the building of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He describes life as it was in 1630, and names, dates, and quotations are from authentic documents and records.

BOSTON, Oct. 24, 1630—On board the Arbella, Governor Winthrop found ample time to write daily in his journal. He has been unable to follow that custom since landing, but the wish to do so persists. He has no idea of abandoning the plan of writing a history of the colony in journal form, even though a week or two may slip by without an entry. Now and then he forces himself to dip a quill and bring the record up to date, using the past tense and the third person.

Note the following entry, made this week: "The Governour, upon consideration of the inconveniences which had grown in England by drinking one to another, restrained it at his own table, and wished others to do the like, so as it grew, by little and little, to disuse."

Among "the inconveniences which had grown in England," and which the Massachusetts Bay people desired to leave behind forever, was the social toast with its attendant evils. And the Governor set the example "at his own table," and let it be known that the custom should be restrained in the new colony. This action, taken at Salem more than three months ago, has borne fruit; and he is now able to state that "drinking one to another" has fallen, "by little and little, to disuse."

The Governor is pleased that his example has been followed to such an extent that it has been unnecessary to ask the magistrates to pass an order restraining the custom; but he intimates that at the first indication of a revival of that unwise habit he will propose a law against it, believing such a law to be warranted.

Nor is drinking the only social custom that may get out of hand. The use of tobacco, by those who do not adhere to the church or profess religion, is on the increase. The "old planters," who were here in advance of our coming, were found to be raising tobacco, the first plants having been brought from Virginia by coasting vessels. These planters refused to suspend the growing of tobacco, but consented to compromise with the company to the extent of limiting their acreage.

The Governor sees the day when the public use of this weed must be restricted or prohibited, and he will seek time to put in writing his arguments in favor of such a law, not only on the ground that the smoker dishonors and pollutes his body in the sight of God and his fellow men, but also that he causes a fire hazard which may result in great loss and damage to the plantations. It has not been proved, but there is grave suspicion, that the recent burning of several stacks of hay in Waterton and elsewhere was caused by unregenerate persons attempting to conceal themselves while indulging in the use of tobacco.

COOLIDGE'S PASTOR WINS SCHOLARSHIP

RAPID CITY, S. D. (AP)—Rolf Lium of Northfield, Minn., who was awarded a Harvard University scholarship on Oct. 24 was former President Coolidge's pastor during the summer of 1927 when the President spent his vacation in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

Mr. Lium, then a student at Carleton College, preached that summer in a little church at Hermosa, south of here. President and Mrs. Coolidge attended Sunday services there regularly. Hermosa is between Rapid City, where Mr. Coolidge maintained his executive offices, and the state game lodge in the Black Hills.

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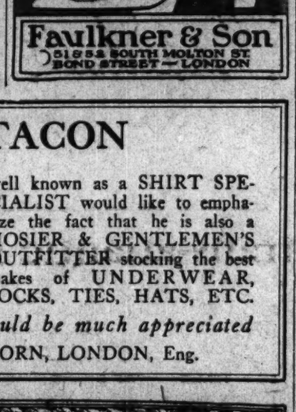
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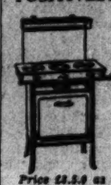
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W. E. HURCOMB'S
BEFORE I became an Auctioneer, I bought and sold jewels and silver for cash, and in the years during and before the Great War a well-known newspaper stated that "Nowhere else will you obtain a better price or more honest advice." The great newspaper still makes that statement, but with greater emphasis!
I claim to be the originator of the Slogan "Truth in advertising" and for 30 years I have been "Advertising in Truth." A friend of a very pretty little girl's mother was offered a large sum of money to be allowed to use the photograph to state that the child was reared on ..... The mother declined the offer because it would not be "Truth in advertising."

An Old Spoon realised £152. Fifteen times more than the owner expected.
Some advertisers say, and are entitled to say, that they give good prices. A certain firm which advertises widely receives a parcel from a lady whom we had called upon and suggested a reserve price of £50. Then seeing the over-the-counter buyer's advertisement, she sent the goods to London. A cash offer of £19 was made, which was refused. An application for the return of the goods brought a cheque for £15, but the bait was not accepted. The lady then sent the goods here, and I sold them for £52!
Some time ago I sold at Piccadilly a diamond necklace for £2,700. The satisfied lady then told me that the best offer she had had over the counter was £1,600! Therefore her ladyship had over £1,000 more.
A gentleman called here and told me he had been to another firm who had advertised widely to give very high prices for cash. He took a little tea caddy to them and was offered £8, which was refused. He took it away, and then said that a collector happened to be in the building and willing to give £10. This was refused. He brought it here, and I suggested a reserve of £15, and I sold it for £30.
Is not this a good reason why you should try me first? If necessary, I will hand over the reserve prices at the time the goods are taken in.
Auction sale every Friday of pearls, diamonds, old silver, Sheffield plate. Fortnightly sales antique furniture, pictures, china, and books. No buying-in charges. Stamps purchased for cash to any amount. Parcels safe registered post.
Valuations for probate, insurance, &c. at moderate fees.
For 21s. two of my representatives—one with a knowledge of plate and jewels, and the other pictures, porcelain, old furniture, objects of art, &c.—will call and impart all the information they can, and, if desired, bring the jewels and silver away in the car.
Lest you forget, buy the Daily Telegraph or Morning Post any Saturday, The Times any Tuesday, or Truth any Wednesday, and read more about my activities.
Those who have faith in the old and well-known firm of Hurcombs, Piccadilly, London, W. 1, England (Entrance 1 Dover Street) know that they always get a square deal.
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BIRMINGHAM: 147 New St.
84-85 High St.
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64 & 66 Deansgate.
BRADFORD: 8 & 10 Manchester Rd.
26 Kirkgate.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BURNLEY: 85a St. James St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Curry.
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.
139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 25 & 26 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row.
DERBY: 14 & 16 St. Peters St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchre Gate.
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate.
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.
EXETER: 79 High St.
GLASGOW: 21/27 Argyle St.
139 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2/4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly.
HEREFORD: 3a St. Peter St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 19 King St.
43 New St.
HULL: 63 Whitefriargate.
13/14 Whitefriargate.
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
LEEDS: 133 Briggate.
LEEDS: 38-57 Vicar Lane
LEICESTER: 1a Haymarket.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.
45 London Rd.
53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 93 Oldham St.
22/24 Oldham St.
35 Market St.
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St.
8 Westgate.
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.
8 & 9 Bestwarkat Hill.
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.
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PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
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AZTEC WRITINGS REVEAL LOVE FOR NATURE

Material Is Highly Poetic, Using Strange Similes and Metaphors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—The most striking characteristic of Aztec literature was an intense love of nature never surpassed in any other race of any other time, says John H. Cornyn, professor of the Aztec language and literature at the Mexican National University, who has just published "The Song of Quetzalcoatl," a collection of Aztec poems hitherto unknown.

Probably much of the Aztec literature thought to have been lost in the burning of native codices and maguey-paper books by the Spaniards during the Conquest has really been preserved in the works of Fray Bernardino de Sahagun, the originals of which are now in the Library of the Royal Palace and the Library of the Royal Academy at Madrid, Spain, Professor Cornyn believes.

This mass of literature, in 12 volumes, believed to have been written by Sahagun himself, now appears to be original Indian compositions. It is in the form of ryhthmic prose of the trochaic meter, a meter unknown to the Spain of Sahagun's time and is still rare in Spanish literature today. Furthermore, the material is so highly poetic, and uses such strange similes and metaphors, that it is impossible to have come out of Spanish thought.

Sahagun came to Mexico in 1529, eight years after the Conquest. He and others established mission schools where the Indian nobles and their descendants were educated. Sahagun himself became famous for his knowledge of the Aztec language, and for the remarkable piece of research work he did with the history, religion, customs, economics and other phases of Indian life.

He claimed to have questioned hundreds of nobles and learned Aztec on the various subjects he was interested in, and to have written down the substance of it in Aztec. However, it is now believed that his Indian pupils to whom he gave the Spanish alphabet, wrote it down themselves, as they had heard it from their elders or as they had learned it in their pre-Conquest schools.

Aztec literature was not written, because neither these or other American Indians had as yet evolved a phonetic alphabet, although they were approaching it. Picture records of the rebus-type, many of which are preserved today, now known as codices, expressed the high points of Aztec history, religion, politics and other subjects.

Accompanying "songs" filled out the details of the pictured text, which were learned by heart. Today, without such "songs," no two experts express an Aztec picture record exactly alike. Because of this lack of an adequate written language, Aztecs were forced to much memorizing, thus saving their literature when the Spaniards destroyed the native libraries. Sahagun preserved a great quantity of it in his collections and compilations.

These original Sahagun documents now in Spanish libraries were photostated and printed in facsimile by the Mexican Government between 1905 and 1920 with about 2000 original pictures accompanying the texts, and another 1000 pictures in colors expressing various phases of Indian life and activities. This mass of materials presents a remarkable picture of the Aztec civilization.

Although Sahagun always intended to write a history of Mexico based on this material, it was not translated until the three hundredth anniversary of his arrival in the New World, in 1829, when a free version was published in Spain, entitled "History of New Spain." The valuable nature of this material was then not recognized.

The poems which Mr. Cornyn has translated are only an insignificant portion of the known Sahagun documents, which in turn are believed to be only a small portion of those that must still be lost in dusty archives of the world's museums and libraries.

Salmon Situation Improved in Alaska

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JUNEAU, Alaska—The latest reports on the salmon pack is that it is below normal, although the situation is not as serious as at first anticipated. However, the red pack is far below the usual yearly yield.

This condition is attributed to the short run of red salmon in central Alaska, which is the smallest ever known in the history of the fishing industry in this section of the country. The pack to date of red salmon from this vicinity is less than a third of the average output.

The southeastern Alaska pack is exceptionally large. It is hoped that this section of the country will continue to yield and bring the season's catch up to normal.

ASHEVILLE REPORTS 1000 NEW RESIDENTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Two hundred new families have moved into Asheville since Jan. 1, 1930, adding 1000 persons to the city's population, a survey shows. Each of the new families averages five members, and these residents are not summer visitors, but people who intend to make Asheville their permanent home.

REFUGEE SCHOOL PUT UNDER GREEK HANDS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Transfer of control of the Woodrow Wilson Trade School, on the island of Syria, Greece, to a committee of Greek educators, working under the advisory supervision of the Near East Foundation, was announced here on Oct. 24. The school will continue to be operated as a vocational training institution for refugee children from the mainland, specializing in the weaving and textile trades.

The school, which has accommodations for 3000 students, has been supported for many years by gifts from the State of Virginia. It consists of a group of 30 buildings arranged in a half-mile crescent on the side of a hill overlooking tre Ægean Sea.

Four Get Niches in Hall of Fame

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—James A. MacNeil Whistler, James Monroe, Matthew Fontaine Maury and Walt Whitman have been elected to the Hall of Fame of New York University, according to announcement made by Dr. Robert Underwood Johnson, director, on Oct. 26.

The selections were made from 105 candidates nominated by individuals or groups throughout the nation, the final choice being made by an electoral college composed of 106 distinguished men and women representing every state in the Union. A three-fifths vote of the entire college is necessary for election.

The elections are held every five years and candidates must have been Americans or closely identified with the history of this country, and must have passed on at least 25 years before the ballot is taken.

Election of the four new members brings the number of famous historical figures in the Hall to 69.

New York Report States Oil Needs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A national oil conservation program, based upon three fundamental propositions, has just been put forward by the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., in a report, it is publishing on "Conservation and Fuel Oil Supply."

The first basic consideration given is that the supply of crude oil is limited from the viewpoint of future needs. The second is that motor fuel and lubricants are the most essential oil products, since fuel oils could be more readily replaced by coal. The final point is that a program involving an increase in the percentage of gasoline recovered from crude oil from the present 39 per cent to 60 per cent is feasible and would result in a corresponding decline in the percentage of fuel oil produced.

New York Building Curtailment Asked

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The enormous increase in volume of building permitted in congested areas of New York City under existing laws is a menace to the city and should be prevented by revising the zoning laws, according to a report by the Regional Plan of New York on Oct. 26 in connection with its forthcoming volume on "Buildings: Their Uses and the Spaces About Them."

The remedy for this condition in areas not already congested lies in passing ordinances that would limit the bulk of buildings in proportion to the amount of open space about them. Under this plan there would be no objection to building very large and high buildings if there were proportionately greater street space around them to take care of the vehicular and pedestrian traffic to which the building give rise, the report states.

Even the doubling of part of the street space by elevation of streets in congested areas would not do much permanently to relieve the situation, the report states. Very much more rigid control in all sections is seen as the only remedy.

Mexico to Unify Its School Books

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY — Uniformity in Mexican educational methods and better coöperation on the part of the individual states was the keynote of the National Educational Conference here.

Representatives of the 28 states and two territories gathered in Mexico City voted to recommend to their local governments that a minimum of 40 per cent of the local budgets be expended on education in 1931, 70 per cent of which is to go to rural and primary schools.

Another recommendation was for the adoption of the same textbooks by state rural and primary schools and federal schools of the same class alike, thus unifying the system throughout the country. New textbooks will be edited by the federal Ministry of Public Education as a part of a great nationalisation program.

From Factory to Lot

"CUBICAL MODULAR" HOMES

Upper Left—Colonial House in Dedham, Mass., Gunther & Bemis, Architects.

Upper Right—Spanish Style House in Wellesley Hills, Mass., H. L. Clark, Architect.

Lower Left—English Style Home in Wellesley Hills, Mass., H. L. Clark, Architect.

Lower Right—Modernistic House in Brookline, Mass., Gunther & Bemis, Architects.

Mass Output in Home Building Applied Without Losing Beauty

Boston Man Evolves System in Which Individuality of Buildings Is Not Sacrificed—Saving of 25 Per Cent Is Expected

Homes—real homes with a garden and trees and grass and a back yard—brought within reach of everyone, is the prospect offered by the latest architectural development of a Boston organization.

This is to be accomplished through the application to the building industry of the same mass production methods by which automobiles are manufactured, but with no sacrifice of individuality and beauty.

Convinced that the industry of providing houses or shelter has lagged far behind other basic industries, and that it is, in fact, still in the "dark ages" fromthe viewpoint of modern mass production, A. Farwell Bemis of Boston, whose business is making bags, but whose delight and avocation is structural experimentation, has evolved a system whereby all the necessary materials for building a house are mass-produced at the factories, formed, finished and shipped ready for a swift assembly on the site.

Savings up to 25 or even 30 per cent of the total cost of a dwelling may result from this mass production of homes, officials of the company that is developing the plan believe.

Cube Used as Unit

The "foundation stone" of this newest architectural development is the most primitive of structural elements, a small cube, quite similar to the gayly painted toy blocks which every child instinctively stacks up to form a "house."

These cubes, however, differ from the painted blocks in that they are used in theory only. They are an abstract conception of building structure—the conception of a relatively small cube as a unit of measure by which the proportions of all parts of the building are regulated.

"Thus, the final structure, as Mr. Bemis explains, may be imagined as made almost entirely from such small cubes, known as "structural modules," all of one standard size and shape. Practically all lengths, widths and thicknesses, consequently, will be exact multiples of the dimensions of this cubical module.

No Restrictions

Mass production of homes, he pointed out, has been attempted before, and with some measure of success in so far as reduced costs are concerned. In most cases, however, these projects merely involved the mass cutting of parts to fit a standardized floor plan and elevation, rather than the mass production of new structural elements based upon a new structural standard, and thus the former method entailed the sacrifice, if not of all pretension to beauty, certainly of all individuality.

Such unæsthetic repetition may be obviated by the "cubical modular" method of design, Mr. Bemis explained. The accusations "machine made" and "standardized," while literally true, lose their sting here, because the method does not impose upon the architect any harmful restrictions either in the laying out of plans or in architectural design. The use of a relatively small structural module of the order of 2, 3 or 4 inches means, according to Mr. Bemis, that all existing and prospective finishes, exterior and interior, can be used.

A number of houses have been built in the vicinity of Boston under this modular method, by the Housing Company, a division of Bemis Industries, Inc. These examples offer proof that a rich variety of effects and a wide range of architectural beauty may be attained.

"If automobiles had been built by the methods prevailing in the small building industry, the problems of traffic congestion would never have arisen," John Burchard 2d, director of research of Bemis Industries, declared in explaining the development of the modular system. He pointed out that an ordinary dwelling utilises the products of at least 30 industries, and while many of these products are standardized within themselves, what was needed was a "least common multiple of the building industry."

The structural module, according to Mr. Burchard, is this "L. C. M." It represents the product of 10 years' research in housing structure.

"The ideal building unit, we concluded, ought to be at least as thick as the structural wall. It ought to be weather resistant on the outside; it should contain within it some thermal insulation, and the inside surface ought to be attractive and variable. If that could be obtained, then the only engineering problem left would be the question of assembling them attractively and lastingly."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday and Sunday were the following:

Mrs. L. F. French, Auburn, Me.
L. F. French, Auburn, Me.
Mrs. H. M. Dow, Livermore Falls, Me.
H. M. Dow, Livermore Falls, Me.
Mrs. Henrietta M. Davis, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. Eve T. Sanford, Philadelphia, Pa.
H. D. Whittlesey, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Clara A. Davis, Orange, Mass.
O. A. Newbegin, Hayward, Calif.
Mrs. Susan J. Newbegin, Hayward, Calif.
W. Kelsey Hall, Vancouver, B. C.
Mrs. Bertha E. Hall, Vancouver, B. C.
Mrs. Myrtle Davy, Harvard, Ill.
Mrs. Daisy Goodsell, Harvard, Ill.
Mrs. Ethel J. Hermes, Beloit, Wis.

SUNDAY

Miss Amy Lou Matters, Douglaston, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Margaret March-Mount, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Louise H. Rainey, New York City.
Mrs. Erma Reid, New York City.
John Ydren, Long Beach, Calif.

Indians Seek Land Rights in Mexico

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—In the working out of the Mexican agrarian policy, while there are cases where land is given to petitioning villages for political rather than economic reasons, there are also the other extremes where serious natives come to find out what their rights are in this world.

From time to time one may see them in the ancient building of the National Archives, groups of barefoot Indians with cotton drawers rolled over their knees, just as they have come in from their fields and farms, their huge straw sombreros in billowy heaps on the floor, poring together over old parchment tomes in colonial Spanish long hand to find out what the original charters of their village say.

In colonial times the King of Spain plainly designated the limits of villages and the rights of the favored classes in land and water all of which are in the government archives. When an Indian finds something that is of importance to him, the Director of Archives has a certified copy made, which he often presents with his claims to the Agrarian Commission. Since those early limits were set down centuries ago lands have frequently passed to the great estates.

RUSSIAN DUMPING DISTURBS CANADIANS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The fishing and canning interests of British Columbia are perturbed by cable advices from London that Russia is flooding the British market with low-priced salmon before Canada has had an opoprtunity to quote prices on this season's catch.

Purchasers of the Russian salmon, it is reported, include the British Wholesale Coöperative Societies, which are closely associated with the Labor Government. For this and other reasons it is feared that nothing will be done to stop Russian dumping.

FEW MEXICANS ASK CITIZENSHIP, REPORT STATES

1,000,000 Live in Country, Mostly in California, Texas and Arizona

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO — Although there has been a large increase of Mexican immigration into the United States, naturalization of Mexicans is decreasing, according to a comprehensive report of Gov. C. C. Young's Mexican fact finding committee appointed in June, 1928.

There are approximately 1,000,000 Mexicans in the United States, four-fifths of whom reside—in the three states of Texas, California and Arizona, the report declares. The proportion of Mexicans in California to the total number of Mexicans in the United States rose from 7.8 per cent in 1900 to 18.2 per cent in 1920. In the same period Texas showed a 14 per cent decrease, it adds.

There was a decline in the percentage of Mexicans naturalized between 1910-1920. The percentage of naturalization among foreign-born males is 47.8 per cent, but only 3.3 per cent for the Mexican group, the report continues.

Out of every 100 wage earners in California manufacturing establishments, 11 are Mexicans, according to the report. They are employed in largest numbers in factories having 200 or more employees on the pay rolls. More than one-half of all Mexicans employed in industries are located in Los Angeles County, while only one-tenth are employed in plants located in San Francisco County.

Mexican labor is largely used in farm work in southern California counties, especially in citrus fruits and orchards, nuts and nut trees and in the production of truck and field crops. Tabulation of farm operators' preferences in labor show 35.7 per cent prefer Mexican labor; 20.5 per cent prefer white labor and 14.8 per cent prefer Japanese labor.

SMALL FRUITS BEAR WELL IN ALBERTA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALGARY, Alta.—While southern Alberta certainly cannot be termed the "banana belt," the records of the 1930 crops show that small fruits, including apples, cherries, grapes and plums are bearing abundantly in the Brooks area, and that by a system of grafting and crossing, the fruit produced is of a good size. Some of this fruit is now being produced in commercial quantities, as thousands of pounds of plums from this district were marketed in southern Alberta this year.

Another new venture in the horticultural line is the growing of pumpkins in the Taber district, as these were planted on a large scale in the spring to supply the needs of a cannery. So successful was this crop that the pumpkins were moved out to the cannery in 50-ton coal dump cars.

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BUSINESS GAIN IS INDICATED IN BARNES REPORT

Survey Shows Improvement in United States and Other Nations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Improvement in business at home and in other countries in certain particulars is revealed in reports presented by Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the National Business Survey Conference, in a summary of industrial conditions for the first three-quarters of 1930. The conference was formed at the instigation of President Hoover last December.

Easy credit is now everywhere available, the report shows, and a buying trend has set in. New issues of bonds and stocks in large quantities are finding a ready market when they represent constructive enterprises. Furthermore, prices of raw materials appear to be steadying as business decides to put in its long-delayed buying orders. Finally, prices of some basic commodities which are of importance to the United States and the rest of the world have not only stopped sinking but have actually begun to advance.

Mr. Barnes and his group of leading industrialists and business men offer no interpretation of the facts presented, following the precedent of earlier reports. Against the aforementioned breaks in the clouds there is a frank exposition of less favorable conditions contained in the respective reports of individual business groups. However, by contrast with the earlier reports, particularly that of last June when a mixed situation was presented, with continued slackness in many lines and encouraging signs in others, the present summary gives a more practical sign of improvement in certain fields, reflecting a recovery in basic business.

"In the preparation of this summary," Mr. Barnes said, "several factors were apparent. Among them were the large amount of new capital confidently provided for productive purposes, and evidences of stabilization or advancing tendencies in prices of raw materials. All such factors, each business man will wish to weigh for himself."

Trade Improves Abroad

In the foreign field, he said, "while generally abroad the business dullness has not lifted, there are promising signs of stable conditions and also of improvement in a variety of industries scattered throughout many of the countries included in this survey." Improved conditions were found principally, according to the survey, in Belgium, the Netherlands, Canada, Japan and China.

At home the summary noted especially that the lending rates of leading banks throughout the country reached lower levels than at any time since 1926.

In September total capital issues were 80 per cent greater than in August, although less than September a year ago. Bond issues during the first three weeks of October were $317,000,000 against $291,000,000 in the same period in 1929.

In the first nine months of 1930, $999,000,000 of capital rail securities were issued, against only $561,000,000 in 1929.

Average activity in the steel industry in the first nine months was put at 70 per cent, against the larger activity of 95 per cent last year.

Output of electric power was maintained at a high level. Trends in early October, however, were declared disappointing, but with latest reports showing distinct improvement.

Values Increase

The report noted the following raw materials as increasing in value:

Sugar, 50 per cent; coffee, 20 per cent; wheat, 5 per cent; corn, 20 per cent; cattle, 20 per cent; cotton, 8 per cent; silk, 5 per cent; silver, 8 per cent; rubber, 17 per cent; tin, 10 per cent.

Indices of other commodities show slight increase or a maintenance of low prices. Steel shows some signs of stabilization. Although seasonal increases are evident in the construction industry, the low volume of business is continuing.

Installment selling is now well equal to the five-year average, but is below the 1929 level.

Seasonal increases in newspaper and magazine advisertising were noted. Radio advertising for nine months was 43 per cent higher than last year.

In the textile industry, September carried forward the seasonal improvement which began in August.

In foreign trade, value of exports for September showed an increase of 6.7 per cent over August, but was 27.2 below the figure of September, 1929. Imports similarly showed a gain of 4.1 over August, but were 35 per cent below September a year ago. Price changes since last year are, however, responsible for some of this long-term decrease.

The report lists business conditions briefly in 16 major countries. Conditions are described as "more favorable" in Belgium and Holland, slightly improved in Japan, "steady" in Norway, with moderate seasonal improvement in Canada and some improvement in China and India. In Argentina the situation is described as quiet. Unemployment in the United Kingdom is placed at 2,109,000, an increase; and at 3,000,000 in Germany, where it is steady. France is now beginning to feel the effects of the depression, while in Italy no business change has recently occurred. Slower or stagnant business conditions are reported from Sweden, Mexico, Cuba and Australia.

Statisticians See Hope

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Hopeful signs in business were discovered at the conference of the statisticians in industry unit of the National Industrial Conference Board at the monthly meeting here, a report of which was issued on Oct. 26. Department store sales showed an increase in physical volume and an increase in values slightly higher than the normal upturn for the interval September to August in 1926 to 1929.

Residential construction in the New York metropolitan area was encouraging, showing the first upward turn since May. The opening weeks of October continue in the same manner, both as to construction and sales, it says.

Can Factory Planned

CAMDEN, N. J. (AP)—Arthur C. Dorrance, president of the Campbell Soup Company, authorized the statement that contracts will be let before Nov. 1 for the Camden buildings in which the Continental Can Company will make cans for the soup company.

The new buildings will be linked to the main kitchens, and cans will be conveyed directly from the can-making machinery to the soup-filling equipment. The statement added that the present need to coöperate with federal and state authorities in the unemployment situation spurred the company in its decision to put this new building program into immediate operation.

Many Called Back to Work

TARRYTOWN, N. Y. (AP)—The Chevrolet Motor and Fisher Body Companies here, largest automobile plants of General Motors in the East, will ease the unemployment situation here by calling back to work between 1500 and 2000 men within a week, an announcement Oct. 26 said.

Only former employees will be taken on. Within the last year General Motors has completed new plant equipment here valued at $3,000,000. Three thousand are employed when the plant is running on a full-production schedule.

Rockefeller Plans Houses

TARRYTOWN, N. Y. (AP)—John D Rockefeller Jr., as a further aid to the unemployment situation, plans to erect 14 double-family houses in Pocantico Hills during the winter. They will cost $15,000 and up and will be occupied by employees of the Rockefeller estate at a nominal rental. rental.

Mine Is Reopened

HARRISBURG, Ill. (AP)—Mine No. 12 here of the Ogara Company, which has been idle since July 31, reopened Oct. 27, giving full-time employment to 450 men.

BENEFIT BAZAAR PLANNED

The annual all-day benefit bazaar of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Morgan Memorial will be held at the Memorial headquarters, 87 Shawmut Avenue, Nov. 7, from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. The evening concert by the Square and Compass choir at the Church of All Nations will be a feature of the bazaar, the proceeds of which will be used to help carry on the many activities of the Morgan Memorial.

300 SPANIELS TO BE SHOWN

The New England Cocker Spaniel Club in its two-day show at Horticultural Hall, Nov. 10 and 11, will show 300 cocker spaniels, said to be the largest number ever shown under one roof. Outstanding champions of the breed, a large entry of puppies and dogs from California, Montana, Canada, the middle West and all the New England states are entered.

NEW ENGLAND TRADE SHOWS STEADY GAIN

Increased Activities in Broad Field of Industries Reported

New England business is continuing its gradual but steady upward movement, with progress in some lines of industry exceeding the normal seasonal increase, according to a compilation of reports issued on Oct. 27 by the New England Council.

The reports, gathered from chambers of commerce, trade associations and other similar sources, indicate increased activity over a wide range of territory and a broad field of industries.

Employment in Massachusetts for September showed an increase of .6 of 1 per cent over August, according to the survey of the State Department of Labor and Industries. In Rhode Island, employment increased 2.5 per cent, a gain greater than the average seasonal improvement.

An increase of 30 per cent in business for the first nine months of 1930 over the same period of 1929 is reported by Hygrade Lamp Company, Salem, Mass. General improvement in the sheeting industry, as in the textile trade as a whole, will provide employment all winter for 1400 employees at Pequot Mills, in Salem, and for 600 at Danvers Bleachery, Peabody, Mass. At the Bleachery 200 new employees have been hired, it is announced.

Pond's extract Company plans to double its output at once, and is now replacing its old factory in Seymour, Conn., with a new one having a capacity four times as great, the Seymour Chamber of Commerce reports. An increase in freight movements is reported from Worcester, Mass., and seasonal improvement in factories there.

In Maine, general conditions are not only satisfactory but up to 1929 levels, according to a report by the Middle West Utilities System on the 24 states in its territory. Crop conditions are reported good in New Hampshire and Vermont, with Vermont hotels prospering.

AIR TROPHY AIMED TO FURTHER SAFETY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn. — A silver trophy will be awarded each year by the Connecticut department, Veterans of Foreign Wars, to the Connecticut pilot with the best aviation record, it has been announced. The purpose of the award, named the "Trumbull Trophy" after Gov. John H. Trumbull, is to promote safety in the operation of aircraft.

"It is recognized that the greatest handicap against the popular acceptance of aviation," the committee on awards states, "is its accident record. Once it can be demonstrated that flying is consistently safe, there need be little concern over its economic success."

PEACE ESSAY PRIZES AWARDED BY WOMEN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP) — Miss Evelyn Unter of Topeka, Kan., has won first prize in the National Peace Essay contest for King's Heralds and Standard Bearers sponsored by the Women's Foreign Missionary Society in convention here.

The award was made Oct. 25 at the Young People's banquet. Ted Nickerson of Berkeley, Calif., received second prize. Trinity Church of Boston received the prize for the greatest gain in membership throughout New England, with 220 per cent increase. Miss Mildred Ware of Cochituate, Mass., was awarded the essay prize offered by the New England branch. The national standard of excellence award was made to Baltimore.

Capital Penalty Abolition Urged

Arguments against capital punishment were presented by three speakers, from different viewpoints, at the Ford Hall meeting of the Massachusetts Council for the Abolition of the Death Penalty on Oct. 24. The speakers were Thomas Bresnahan, former attorney for Gangi Cero, Miss Lillian Wald of the Henry Street Settlement, New York, and Jack Black, describing himself as a "fourth offender."

An eleventh hour reprieve, a new trial, and the final acquittal of Cero was Mr. Bresnahan's argument against the extreme penalty.

Mr. Black stated that "capital punishment is not a deterrent. Not only does it cause no suffering to the convicted man, but it plays upon the brutal, revengeful instincts of the criminals in prison, and at large," he said.

"A better understanding, greater mercy and more sympathy in the courts are needed," he continued, "for if capital punishment is to be finally abolished there must be fewer group surveys, resolutions, whereases and therefores. Through education, and not legislative halls, will such a purpose be accomplished."

Miss Wade declared that no evidence could be produced to show that the extreme penalty had lessened evil doing.

TAGORE JOURNEYS TO PHILADELPHIA

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Dr. Rabindranath Tagore left here for Philadelphia Oct. 26. He will remain in that city a few days and then go to New York, from which port he will sail for India about the middle of November.

A lecture tour, the proceeds of which were to be used by him in his work for the people of India, was canceled, Dr. Tagore hopes to revive the Indian peoples through educating the women who, he says, are comparatively "free and untrammeled."

HANSON VOTES FOR WATER

HANSON, Mass. — A special town meeting here Oct. 25 voted unanimously to appropriate $200,000 for a town water supply, ending a two-year fight. The appropriation will be raised by issuance of 30-year bonds. For the last two years the townspeople have repeatedly failed to secure a necessary two-thirds vote on this question. Work will be started as soon as possible, it was announced.

FARM VALUES RECEDE

WASHINGTON (AP)—The director of census reports that in Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, there were 2023 farms with 283,122 acres in 1930, as compared with 2954 farms and 284,545 acres in 1925. The value of the land and buildings on the farms in 1930 was $11,757,352, as compared with $14,133,244 in 1925 and $12,314,943 in 1920.

PERU TO HELP TEACHERS

LIMA, Peru (By A. P.) — Private schools receiving financial aid from the Government were ordered, Oct. 24, to employ 50 per cent Peruvian personnel.

REPEAL AWAITED BY LIQUOR GANGS, BISHOP DECLARES

Wets Centering Attack on Massachusetts, 2000 Told at Tremont Rally

Chicago gangsters are watching Massachusetts, ready to flock into the State and make it a bootleggers' paradise if the enforcement act is repealed, Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes of Chicago declared Oct. 26 at a prohibition rally in Tremont Temple, Boston.

"If repeal is voted Nov. 4," he said, "it will mean at least a fragmentary secession of Massachusetts. It will provide an example of nonobservance of federal laws which may be followed by cities and towns and counties in regard to the laws of the Commonwealth."

Bishop Hughes served in pulpits of the Boston area for 23 years before he went to Chicago. His remarks were frequently interrupted by outbursts of enthusiastic applause from an audience of 2000, meeting under the auspices of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League.

"Who put the saloon out of business?" he asked. "Do you know of one man working for repeal who was against the saloon?"

Someone in the audience replied that Julian Codman, prominent in the Constitutional Liberty League, sponsors of the repeal petition, has said he was against the saloon before prohibition.

"In all the years I was with the Anti-Saloon League in this State," Bishop Hughes declared in reply, "and working with the churches for the elimination of the saloon, I never had the privilege of meeting Mr. Codman.

"When the saloons of Tammany were scalding the life out of the people of New York, did Nicholas Murray Butler ever raise his voice against them, or did ex-Governor Dunn of Chicago ever say that the saloons must go? Can you point out an honest wet today who took an active part in the old fight against the liquor traffic?

"Oddly enough, this repeal law contains terms that relate to vehicles of transportation. Men often say that automobiles and liquor are not good companions. In the old days when a man was drunk, his faithful horse kept the road and took his senseless owner homeward. But now when a man is drunk, his automobile is drunk too!

"In a sense quite as real as the medical one there is such a thing as auto-intoxication! If this repeal passes, some of the men who helped to secure its passage may meet disaster for themselves or their children upon highways where the transportation of liquor, unless definitely proven for sale, will be no longer forbidden by your state laws!"

Bishop Hughes, referring to the proposed repeal of the state enforcement law as "selective anarchism," traced the process by which the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted.

"The wildest fanaticism and antagonism," he said, "could not affirm that it is not a regular and assured part of the Constitution. As to its having been adopted when the soldiers were abroad, more legislators voted for the Nineteenth—the suffrage amendment—while the boys were on the other side than voted for the Eighteenth.

Orville S. Poland, counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, aroused his hearers by declaring that he had read in New York a letter from a wet organization in Pennsylvania asking for funds to carry on the fight for repeal in Massachusetts which was designated as "the firing line for the whole contest."

"The question this State has to decide at the polls on Nov. 4," said Mr. Poland, "reaches far beyond the border of the State. It is a national question and the eyes of the nation are on Massachusetts. The defenders of the law must enlarge their own sphere of influence and get all the people they know to the polls to vote 'No' on the question of repeal."

The Rev. Dr. Vaughan Dabney president of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, who presided, reminded his hearers of the action of the 2000 coöperating Protestant churches which at the last general meeting of the federation adopted a resolution to stand four square by the Constitution and against repeal. Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the league, was introduced and received an enthusiastic greeting from the audience, and then Bishop Hughes was presented.

At the close of the meeting an appeal for funds for the Anti-Saloon League to carry on the educational program that is so much needed in the State to get the facts about liquor and its effects, and the social and economic facts about the results of prohibition to the people, was made by the Rev. Ralph Haughton, assistant superintendent of the league. Congregational singing at the beginning and close of the service was conducted by the Rev. I. W. Williamson.

G. W. Forbes Attacks Snowden Policies

LONDON (AP)—G. W. Forbes, Premier of New Zealand, speaking Oct. 26 of the Imperial conference, declared that the attitude of the British Labor Government on tariffs left "little hope of real progress." He is head of the Government which stanchly stands for higher imperial tariffs.

"We simply seem to be drifting and not getting anywhere," he said. "The whole question is wrapped up in that of food taxes, Mr. Snowden says distinctly that there will be no food taxes—well, you can't get beyond that.

"Instead of food taxes, the Government is suggesting theoretical problems. We are practical people in the antipodes. We know things which will work and have worked, but we look upon theoretical things with some suspicion.

"The people of New Zealand, I know, will learn with regret that little advance has been made so far in the effort to promote greater trade with the motherland."

VIRGINIA LIGHTHOUSE CONVEYED TO SOCIETY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—A formal deed conveying the old Cape Henry lighthouse from the United States Government to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities has been received by Mrs. J. Taylor Ellyson, of Richmond. The land conveyed is approximately 1.77 acres and is the same land that was conveyed by the State of Virginia to the United States Government in November, 1789.

Under the conveyance now made to the A. P. V. A. the historic site and its tower is to be held by the patriotic organization for historical purposes only.

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TREES EQUIPPED TO FLOURISH IF GIVEN A CHANCE

Will Win Against Great Obstacles When Essentials Are Provided

With the idea of making still clearer the great need for action with regard to forest preservation, reforestation, and fire prevention in the United States, a series of 12 articles, of which this is the seventh, has been scheduled to run daily for two weeks.

By ROBERT SPARKS WALKER
Farm Paper Editor and Writer on Agricultural Subjects

A tree is one of the most thorough providers. It is always ready to withstand drought by the practice of economy in regulating the water that it evaporates through its leaf pores. The roots of a tree radiate in all directions in the soil in search of food and moisture.

In a tree's subterranean explorations for the necessities of sustenance, its large roots develop a hairy root system. When you undertake the laborious task of removing a tree, you will observe what the average person regards as real roots covered with a growth of tiny roots that resemble hairs. These small hair roots take possession of the raw food in the soil and pass it up through the tree to the cookstoves on the branches.

The cookstoves of a tree are its leaves, and when the food has been prepared in these stoves by the action of the sun, it is passed down through the sapwood or cambium, between the outer bark, until it reaches every part of the tree, including the roots themselves, for every part of the tree must be fed. In this manner a new layer is added each year to an exogenous tree.

A tree is a wonderfully accurate accountant, which makes it not only thrifty but extremely economical. It balances its books as often as the banker does his. In a normal tree, the power of the root system should be equal to the power of the trunk and the top. The tree may be said to be equally balanced, half of it adapted to the soil, the other to the air.

It makes little difference how large an excavation is made for the removal of a tree, it is quite impossible to take it out of the ground without injuring some of the hair roots. Its books are thus thrown out of balance that leaves a deficit in its account which it must at no late date make good. For every root that has been mutilated, or permanently destroyed, the tree must sacrifice some leaves to balance its books. To do this the top branches of the newly set tree are cut back.

Quite Easy to Understand

There is no mystery at all about this transaction, for the roots are so arranged that they take up the water and raw food from the soil as fast as the leaves can evaporate the water. When a tree is removed and the top is not cut back, the tree takes it in its own hands and deliberately destroys enough twigs to reëstablish a balance again, leaving only enough foliage-producing surface to utilize the raw food and water that the injured root system is capable of supporting.

Since prepared tree food travels by way of the inner-bark route, when a tree is girdled, the food cannot get across the chasm, so that part of a tree growing beneath literally starves out. When that part of the tree that dwells within the soil has perished, then the raw food and water that supplies the top above the girdle is stopped, and the top of the tree is the last to succumb.

The pioneer settlers in America, when clearing new land, took advantage of this feeding habit of the trees, and instead of chopping down the largest ones, simply girdled them near the ground. In this manner the farmer starved the top of the tree until it perished. Incidentally, the farmer profited from the method because it is quite impossible for sprouts to shoot up from stumps of trees thus destroyed.

The dual nature of a tree is bred into its seed, and all the forces of the universe will not alter it. If you place a chestnut or an acorn on the ground in springtime by standing it on either end, or by laying it on its side, or in any other conceivable position, when the tap-root slips out, it turns its nose automatically to the ground as if it scents the trail as keenly as a beagle hound does when on the track of a cunning rabbit.

Scarcely has the young tree started on its way when ot becomes a guardian of the human race. There is the heated atmosphere to cool; there is the moisture to evaporate and humidity to be added to the air; there are poisonous gases to be collected and oxygen to be given back to man; there is the timber supply that must be provided for buildings, vehicles and fuel, and food must be passed to man's storehouse, also to lesser animals. There are books and newspapers to be printed, and a thousand and one other things that the tree must stand responsible for.

Here is one of the greatest analogies observed between a tree and man: The stored food in the acorn or nut is simply a bottle of baby food on which the infant tree feeds. When the young tree has cut its leaf-teeth, then it is ready to quit the acorn-bottle and chew its food that comes from the earth.

A tree's individuality does not permit it to become common. For example, the round ball of the sycamore or buttonwood, contains about 2000 small seeds, which under favorable conditions are able to produce that many large trees. On the other hand, the walnut and the hickory-nut each has a single seed that may even be larger than the round bundle that holds the 2000 sycamore seeds.

Let us turn to the seedpod of the princess tree whose single seedpod may hold as many as 2000 tiny winged seeds, each of which, under favorable soil and weather conditions, is capable of developing a tree with a trunk diameter of 20 inches and a height of 35 feet inside of 10 years, making a forest of 2000 trees from one original seed-package no larger than a single black walnut.

Man Passes Opportunity By

Even with all these possibilities of forest production, the individual landowner has been somewhat slow to take advantage of growing more trees, or replenishing his fast vanishing home forest that supplies at least his fuel.

The average man of today cares little for the welfare of the man of tomorrow, and because he cannot harvest a crop of forest trees in the same length of time that he can plant a field of corn and gather the ears, millions of acres of American lands are denuded. A man has not the patience to wait until a few acres of young poplar trees grow large enough to market, although one acre of young timber 30 years old, or a little less, may be worth $300. Men are not quick to venture into something that costs money when the commercial benefits will accrue to the next generation of people.

But even with the average man's negligence, if the farmer would give the trees a chance they would attend to reforestation for him. The trouble is, the average person fails to recognize that there are tree weeds as well as farm weeds, which deserve eradication. When these are removed, such valuable timber as poplar, oaks, hickories and pines will be planted naturally and profitable crops assured. But the tree weeds, such as blackjacks, hornbeams and sassafras, must be plucked out.

Many Differences in Trees

The most of the forest trees that we have been using in the United States for the last half-century took from 100 to 300 years to make, but we can grow a chestnut tree large enough to make a cross-tie inside of 35 years.

It has been said that the broad-leaf trees make more durable wood than evergreens do. This is true only in certain cases, for the hard pines will make a wood that will outlast such trees as the willow. The cypress, which belongs to the evergreen class, is one of the most durable of woods. Incidentally, the roof on the house in which I am now living was put on a quarter of a century ago. It is made of cypress. It seems not to rot, but raindrops beating down wear it away as the shoe soles wear away stone steps.

Even the softer woods when protected have long years. For instance, the old house in which I was born was built of poplar logs by the Cherokee Indians long before their removal to the West in 1838. The white man protected the logs with weather boarding, and on many of the logs the bark is still intact and the wood looks fresh. Woods of such trees as chestnuts that contain tannin, a natural antiseptic, has its value in keeping down decay. The oil that is found in cedar, and the resin in the hard pine, are natural protections given the trees against the elements, while the starch found in the beech, birch and maple trees works against them when their timber is exposed to the weather.

FILLMORE HOUSE TO BE PRESERVED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The old house in East Aurora, N. Y., where Millard Fillmore, tenth President of the United States, lived for four years, has just been retrieved from dilapidation by Mrs. Margaret Evans Price, a local resident, who is remodeling the structure to preserve it for posterity.

Mrs. Price, an author and artist, will use the century-old building for a studio. Fillmore as a young lawyer lived in East Aurora, and took his bride to the house in 1826. There his son Millard Powers and his daughter Abigail were born.

Traveling Instructor

PAUL MANTZ
Chief Pilot of Palo Alto School of Aviation, Which Goes Wherever There Is a Landing Field.

Public Service Advised as Career

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, met the expectations of the school children of the country in an appointment he had to tell them "What the Public Service Offers as a Career." The interview was a part of the program of the American School of the Air, conducted by the Columbia Broadcasting System with the indorsement of the National Education Association. The program is received directly in a large number of schoolrooms over the United States.

"Public service," Mr. Stimson declared, "offers you a career that is rich in opportunities for doing constructive work, for bettering conditions, for aiding your fellow Americans in many of their everyday problems." It demands, he added, "patriotism, ability, leadership, industry, unselfishness, sincerity, human understanding, business acumen and a very definite proportion of common sense and practical knowledge for executive positions."

"Don't enter the public service if you are thinking principally of its monetary rewards," Mr. Stimson advised. "You can't get rich on your salary if you are to keep square with your conscience and your fellow citizens. Private business can, and as a matter of fact, does, pay much more than the Government for work that is often less important and requires less expert and special knowledge. But what you may lack in financial rewards you will gain in the satisfaction of doing a good job in the interests of your fellows. Fortunately there are thousands of men and women throughout the country who reason thus."

JUNIOR FLIGHT MARK CONTENDER ON WAY

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Stanley Boynton, 18-year-old Maine flier, took off from municipal airport here at 11:01 a. m., Oct. 27, on the second lap of his attempt to lower the junior transcontinental record.

The youthful aviator made a stop of a little more than an hour here to refuel. His next stop was scheduled for Detroit. Flying conditions were ideal all the way, airport officials said.

Flying School Goes to Pupils

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—To bring the school to the prospective aviation pilot, is the latest idea in air instruction being operated successfully here.

California's large farm population is one of the main reasons for the innovation. Young men, engaged in the harvesting of crops are usually kept busy during the season when flying conditions are at the best.

In most cases fully equipped flying schools are near the large centers of population. To overcome this, the Palo Alto School of Aviation has embarked on the "circuit." Classes have been established at outlying points, small towns at a distance of 100 or more miles from Palo Alto.

The base of operations is at Palo Alto. Once a week the instructors start out on their circuit to bring the flying school to the front door of the student. Wherever there is a landing field, there is an opportunity for a class.

These have already been established in Ukiah, Fort Bragg and Santa Rosa, all in California. Actual plane instruction is given at these points. The plane is used in demonstrating every lesson. In addition, the course is augmented by lessons in the theory of aviation.

The instructor, periodically, conducts written and oral examinations with the students, upon his circuit visit to the class.

In one case, a wealthy rancher near Santa Rosa took out one of his orchards and put in a landing field so that instruction could be given him on his own ranch.

At the present time the school gives one-half hour a week actual flying time to students in outlying communities. Since ten hours of actual flying are needed before they can qualify for the Department of Commerce "private pilots" license, this course covers a period of 20 weeks. As the system further develops, officials of the school expect to give two visits a week to each suburban class.

The chief pilot of the organization is Paul Mantz, holder of a record for 46 "outside" loops. He is assisted by Thomas Penfield and instructor-pilot Frank Moore.

Air Club Formed by Alaskan Women

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JUNEAU, Alaska—A women's aviation club, organized by the women of Juneau, is striving to further flying in Alaska and enforce the international law regarding air traffic.

According to reports, women's clubs throughout Alaska are working diligently toward the betterment of women in the territory. The Alaskan Federation of Women's Clubs, which consists of nine organizations, is planning a legislative program.

The Business and Professional Women's Club of Juneau, the farthest north organization of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, is making their year's program the securing of an historical totem for the new capitol grounds, a bureau of educational information for prospective students and the extension of the federation throughout the territory.

The Garden Club, another Alaskan organization, formed in 1927, is striving for the advancement of home gardening and the beautification of the city.

CONTROL INCREASES ALBERTA DRINK BILL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDMONTON, Alta.—Some statistics have been compiled recently showing the increase in liquor consumption that has taken place in Alberta since the Liquor Control Act went into force in this province in 1923. Previous to that time prohibition had been the law of the land and this was replaced in 1923 by the system of government control of liquor sales.

The figures are as follows:

In 1924 the Liquor Board sold 25,372 individual single purchase permits and in 1928 the sale had increased to 192,871.

In 1925 Alberta breweries manufactured 3,566,000 gallons of beer and in 1929 they manufactured 5,194,873 gallons.

In 1925 the Alberta Vendor Stores sold 55,000 gallons of wine and in 1928 219,200 gallons.

In 1925 the Alberta Vendor Stores sold 114,000 gallons of liquor and in 1928 sold 198,000 gallons.

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END FORESEEN TO LEGAL CHAOS IN CANAL ZONE

Congress Expected to Act Soon on Revised Uniform Code

PANAMA CITY, R. P.—The revision of the Panama Canal code to be submitted to Congress in December will, if passed, give the Canal Zone release from a variegated system of laws which included among its sources of origin Colombia, California and the Philippine Islands.

The courts of the Zone operate under a criminal code that was placed in force by the Isthmian Canal Commission in 1904 and taken from the laws of California. It is supported by a code of criminal procedure derived from the same source.

But neither the old civil code of Panama nor the code of civil procedure was altered. This means that the civil code of the Republic of Panama which had applied since the canal was started remained in force and the translation into English applies today as it did then.

In adopting the Panamanian code, however, there was no code of commerce and it was necessary to go to Colombia for that document, since the courts of Panama, having been in the jurisdiction of Colombia only a few years before, followed the Colombian law. The code of commerce has never been translated into English, except for some parts that have been used in admiralty cases.

Code of 1907

In 1907 it became apparent that the courts could not function without a new code of civil procedure. A recommendation of the War Department led to the adoption of a code taken from that of the Philippine Islands which, a few years before, had been derived from the laws of California. As a result civil actions today are based upon pure Panamanian law, while procedure is dictated by a roundabout American process.

The adoption of the four codes gave the Canal Zone the necessary substantive and adjective laws, the one having to do with the rights of the people and the other having to do with court procedure. To this collection of laws in reference to the zone Congress has added enactments at every session up to the present time in both civil and criminal branches.

The Organic Act of 1912 made the four codes and subsequent laws and enactments applying to the zone actual and afforded the courts required legal backing that had been lacking up to that time.

In 1927 it seemed wise again to make an examination of the codes and laws applying in the zone. In consequence Congress in 1927 acted to revise and codify all Canal Zone laws.

That revision is now prepared and will be submitted at the December session. Its adoption will effect no change in legislative functions applicable to the Canal Zone because for a good many years Congress has permitted the President to issue executive orders but has retained the legislative prerogative of specifying penalties for infractions of such orders.

The proposed code will include many such orders and will give Washington a fresh beginning in handling new enactments and considering orders to be issued in the future.

New Code Printed

The revision has been printed and closely studied by leading attorneys, a committee appointed by the Governor, and a representative of organized labor. Questions regarding articles, paragraphs and the meaning of terms are being raised by zone employees who are not lawyers and some parts of the proposed code have drawn newspaper comment.

It was the purpose of the committee in charge of preparing the revision to retain the spirit of the older codes and include all laws vital to the operation of the Canal with such clarification of terms and improvement in meaning as might be required under changing local conditions.

Codification will follow when Congress approves the revision and indications are that the local government will ask that action be promptly taken.

CHILE WEIGHS VOTE FOR WOMEN IN BILL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VALPARAISO, Chile—Women taxpayers past the age of 25 years are to have a vote in municipal elections if a bill now before the government becomes law.

Among other reforms in the reorganization of municipalities which is being planned, is one which will give a vote to foreigners of more than five years' residence in the country and more than two years in the commune in which they will vote.

LEAGUE STARTS STUDY OF PRISON ADMINISTRATION

Howard Committee Presents 12 Cases of Proved Inhuman Treatment

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—For the first time the League of Nations has accepted the task of studying the international aspects of penal reform.

A resolution submitted by John A. Costello, delegate for the Irish Free State, and adopted by the Assembly without discussion, set the new machinery in motion, calling upon the Council of the League to communicate the standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners—rules drafted by the International Prison Commission—to state members and non-members of the League for their consideration and report; and requesting the secretary-general to submit the same rules to the International Labor Office, the Health Committee, the Economic Committee, the Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People, the Association Internationale de Droit Pénal, and the Union Internationale de Droit Pénal, for the purpose of "considering the best way in which the League of Nations can coöperate with the International Prison Commission for the improvement of prison administration."

Last January the League Council requested the International Prison Commission and the Howard League for Penal Reform each to submit a memorandum which would make clear those special matters which, from the international viewpoint, might be usefully considered by the League, and the following May the Howard League presented its memorandum.

The document was short and direct; opening by the enumeration of 12 fully authenticated cases of inhuman treatment in prisons, and going on to deal with the international aspects of penal administration.

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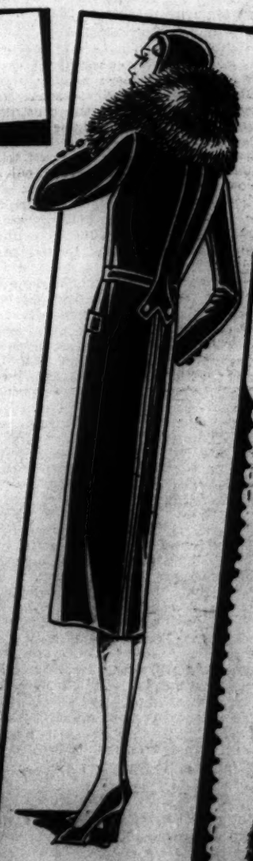

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

FEW UNDEFEATED TEAMS IN EAST

Three More Drop From Select Group—Dartmouth Is Leading Eleven

Shattered remains of eastern football records find only four undefeated major elevens left, and out of the four only one is untied and unscored upon—Fordham. Dartmouth and Cornell have been scored upon, but they have not been tied or defeated, while the United States Military Academy eleven now has been tied.

The past week-end results dropped Pittsburgh, New York University and Penn State from the high-ranking class, and Bowdoin and Williams of the small colleges joined the defeated. Western Maryland, Maryland State champion, continued untied and undefeated, but was scored upon when it defeated Loyola, 40 to 7. The leading elevens:

Team	W	T	L	Points For	Points Agst
Dartmouth	5	0	0	232	2
Fordham	5	0	0	160	0
West Point	4	1	0	145	7
Cornell	4	0	0	186	27

Pittsburgh was the second outstanding representative of eastern football to fall before the ingenuity of Knute Rockne's Notre Dame eleven on successive week-ends, when the mid-Westerners thoroughly outplayed the Panthers, 35 to 19, before more than 70,000 people at the Pitt Stadium. The previous week Notre Dame had smeared a good Carnegie Tech eleven, 21 to 6, and this same Notre Dame avalanche has two more contests with eastern elevens, Pennsylvania and the Army.

Pittsburgh did not prove as much a match for the South Bend team as did Carnegie Tech, despite the 19 points which came in the final quarter against the weakest of the substitutes.

Weather Handicaps Games

Inclement weather, creating slippery footing and difficult handling of the ball, proved serious handicaps in several games. Dartmouth won its game against Harvard, but was scored upon, the score being 7 to 2, while West Point was able only to tie Yale, 7 to 7.

Some 50,000 spectators left the Harvard Stadium regretting that the contest had not been played under dry and fast conditions, for the performance given indicated that many thrills might have materialized. Nonpartisan opinion is that the New Hampshire footballers were primed to score more than one touchdown. Dartmouth displayed enough in the wet to prove its superiority and Harvard flashed only erratically. Dartmouth journeys to New Haven this week with a great team and stands an excellent chance of defeating the Blue, although on similar occasions something has always gone wrong and a Dartmouth victory over Yale is an experience the Green has yet to enjoy. Harvard has a practice game with William and Mary.

Fordham might lay claim to the eastern championship because of its commendable record to date, but the Cavanaugh-coached team has played the last of its major games this season. It has defeated Boston College, Holy Cross and on the last week-end it defeated New York University a great start, but hardly enough over an entire season to rate with the other contenders. The Maroon victory Saturday, before nearly 80,000 at the Yankee Stadium, again impairs the Violet season record. An N. Y. U. fumble early in the game gave Fordham the ball within the five-yard line and this was capitalized for a 7-to-0 victory. Last year Fordham stopped Coach Meehan's team by a score of 26 to 0.

Cadets Only Tie Yale

The West Point eleven that played so smartly against Harvard found the wet ball and slippery footing too much of a handicap to scintillate against the Eli. The eleven played well and drove magnificently against Yale, but much of the vitality of forward progress was left in the Harvard Stadium the previous week. Yale tied the score without the services of its dynamic Albie Booth, 7 to 7, and is slowly realizing some of its power. Whether it will be ready for Dartmouth this week remains to be seen.

Two elevens that had been defeated on two other occasions this season met in Princeton, when the Tigers entertained the United States Naval Academy and a new record was set. The Middies ran wild through the Tigers and ran up a score of 31 to 0. It is the largest score against a Princeton eleven since the early '90s and the only time they have been defeated on three successive Sundays —and Princeton has played football since 1869. The future naval officers scored twice before Princeton handled the ball and from then on the Tigers were practically helpless. Next week the Middies play West Virginia Wesleyan and the Tigers entrain for Chicago to meet the University of Chicago which has a record fully as unimpressive as the easterners.

Penn State had been undefeated although tied by Lafayette, 0 to 0, until it faced Colgate and then failed to stop the New Yorkers until the score reached 40 to 0. Colgate recovered somewhat from the reverse it received from Michigan State the previous week and plays Mississippi in an easy game next week. Cornell did not play this past week, but will continue this week-end against Columbia. The Ithacans are undefeated and untied.

Columbia by a Drop Kick

Columbia, greatly subdued after losing to Dartmouth, 52 to 0, returned home to defeat a good Williams College team, 3 to 0, and place the latter in the defeated class. The three points came as a result of a fine drop kick by Ralph Hewitt, Lion quarterback.

Carnegie Tech and Pennsylvania, after receiving setbacks in intersectional games, soundly defeated smaller elevens, Carnegie defeating Western Reserve, 40 to 8, in Cleveland, and Penn beating Lehigh, 40 to 0, in Philadelphia.

Brown regained its winning stride after losing to Yale, by scoring a 13-to-0 victory against Holy Cross. Syracuse easily rode over the St. Lawrence eleven, but was scored upon, the score being 34 to 6.

Among the New England games the results were unusually interesting. In the Maine championship series Bates just defeated Maine by a score of 2 to 0, and Colby provided an upset, defeating Bowdoin 20 to 7. Amherst and Wesleyan played a spectacular tie, 19 to 19, in the "Little Three" series, and Tufts College overwhelmed the Connecticut Aggies, 20 to 7. Vermont lost again, this time to New Hampshire, 59 to 0, and Springfield won the first victory ever scored against Boston University on the latter's home field, 20 to 0. Other New England results saw Boston College defeat the Dayton (O.) eleven, 15 to 6, and Middlebury defeat Norwich, 18 to 0.

College Football Results

Akron 12, Baldwin Wallace 0.
Albion 27, Kalamazoo 12.
Albright 42, Penn M. I. 7.
Alabama 12, Vanderbilt 7.
Allegheny 31, Adrian 0.
Alma 14, Hillsdale 13.
Amherst 19, Wesleyan 19.
Annapolis 31, Princeton 0.
Arizona 21, Occidental 0.
Arkansas 13, Texas A. and M. 0.
Ashland 0, Kent Normal 0.
Atlantic U. 31, American U. 6.
Bates 2, Maine 0.
Brigham Young 25, Western State 0.
Boston C. 15, Dayton 6.
Brown 13, Holy Cross 0.
Bucknell 26, Gettysburg 6.
Canisius 0, Providence 0.
Capital 13, Ohio Northern 0.
Carnegie T. 40, Western Reserve 8.
Carroll 27, Lawrence 6.
C. C. N. Y. 18, Drexel 6.
Centenary 7, Baylor 2.
Central Iowa 45, Dubuque 0.
Central Normal 7, Franklin 7.
Chattanooga 24, Miss. C. 7.
Chicago 0, Mississippi 0.
Cincinnati 13, Denison 6.
Clarkson 14, Buffalo 6.
Colby 20, Bowdoin 7.
Colgate 40, Penn State 0.
Colorado T. 7, Colorado Mines 0.
Columbia 3, Williams 0.
Columbia 37, Western Union 12.
Cornell C. 6, Monmouth 0.
Dartmouth 7, Harvard 2.
Defiance 13, Bluffton 6.
Duke 14, Wafford 0.
Emory Henry 13, Marshall 0.
Eureka 12, State Normal 6.
Fordham 7, New York 0.
F. & M. 0, Muhlenburg 0.
Furman 14, Florida 13.
George Washington 27, Dickinson 0.
Georgia 39, Alabama P. I. 7.
Georgia State 6, Paine 0.
Grinnell 14, Carleton 13.
Gustav. Adolphus 42, Hamline 0.
Hamilton 6, Hobart 0.
Hampton 19, Indiana Cent. 0.
Hanover 6, Oakland City 0.
Haskell 19, Creighton 12.
Haverford 11, Trinity 6.
Howard 44, Livingstone 7.
Illinois B 7, Michigan B 0.
Johns Hopkins 7, Swarthmore 6.
Kansas 20, Iowa State 6.
Kentucky 47, Virginia 0.
King 38, Lenoir Rhyne 0.
Kirksville 9, Westminster 0.
Knox 7, Illinois College 0.
Knoxville 19, Talladega 9.
Kutztown T. 6, Carlisle Barracks 0.
Lake Forest 13, North Central 0.
Lisle 6, Concordia 6.
Long Island 12, Upsala 0.
Louisiana S. U. 13, South 0.
Louisiana T. 7, Southwest 0.
Luther 19, Upper Iowa 0.
Manchester 26, Earlham 0.
Maryland 20, Virginia M. I. 0.
Marietta 6, Otterbein 0.
Michigan 15, Illinois 7.
Michigan State 45, Case 0.
Middlebury 19, Norwich 0.
Milliken 14, Illinois Wesleyan 7.
Millsap 14, Southwestern 7.
Missouri 14, Drake 7.
Montclair 14, Wagner 0.
McMurray 24, Austin 18.
Moorehead 45, Minot 0.
Moorehouse 32, J. C. Smith U. 7.
Morgan 26, Lincoln 6.
Morningside 52, Augustana 0.
Mt. Vernon 6, Monmouth 0.
Muskingum 20, Mt. Union 7.
Nebraska 53, Montana State 7.
Nevada 31, California Aggies 0.
N. C. State 14, Miss. A. & M. 0.
New Hampshire 59, Vermont 0.
New Mexico 20, Arizona State 0.
N. M. Aggies 7, Temple T. 0.
North Dakota 14, N. D. State 7.
Northern State 7, Northland 0.
Northwestern 45, Centre 7.
Notre Dame 35, Pittsburgh 19.
N. Y. Aggies 25, Cooper Union 19.
Oglethorpe 19, Loyola 0.
Ohio 27, Miami 6.
Ohio State B 25, Hiram 0.
Ohio Wesleyan 21, Simpson 12.
Oklahoma 7, Kansas State 0.
Oklahoma M. A. 13, Drury 0.
Oregon 20, Idaho 6.
Pacific 27, San Jose 0.
Pennsylvania 40, Lehigh 0.
Penn 0, Iowa S. T. 0.
Potomac S. T. 47, Shepherd 0.
Presbyterian 6, Citadel 0.
Purdue 7, Wisconsin 6.
Regis 19, St. Charles 6.
Rensselaer 0, Union 0.
Rice 6, Texas 0.
Rider 7, Lowell T. S. 0.
R. I. State 26, Coast Guard 0.
Roanoke 15, Hampden-Sidney 7.
Rochester 13, Kenyon 6.
Rose P. I. 19, Indiana Central 0.
Rutgers 40, Delaware 0
S. D. State 13, South Dakota 6.
Shurtleff 7, DeKalb 0.
So. California 41, Stanford 12.
S. M. U. 27, Indiana 0.
Springfield 20, Boston 0.
Spring Hill 7, Birm. Southern 6.
St. Augustine 14, St. Paul 13.
St. Francis 8, St. Bonaventure 6.
St. John's 7, Wash. & Lee 0.
State Teachers 47, La. College 0.
St. Joseph's 6, Westchester N. 6.
St. Olaf 82, St. John's 0.
St Thomas 14, Mt. St. Mary's 0.
Syracuse 34, St. Lawrence 6.
Tennessee 9, North Carolina 7.
Texas Christian 26, Texas T. 0.
Trinity 13, St. Edwards 7.
Tufts 25, Conn. Aggies 0.
Tulane 28, Georgia Tech 0.
Tuskegee 0, Wilberforce 0.
Urbana 39, Ohio S. F. D. 7.
Ursinus 21, Susquehanna 0.
Utah 59, Denver 0.
Utah Aggies 13, Wyoming 8.
Valparaiso 19, American College 0.
Virginia P. I. 20, Davidson 19.
Villanova 8, Temple 7.
Wake Forest 21, Mercer 0.
Waynesburg 14, Juniata 12.
Washington 13, California 0.
Washington State 61, Montana 0.
West Kentucky 7, Louisville 6.
Western Maryland 40, Loyola 7.
Western S. T. 52, Detroit City 0.
Westminster 29, Slippery Rock 0.
Willamette 21, Puget Sound 0.
Wisconsin B 26, Notre Dame B 19.
Wooster 14, Oberlin 12.
Worcester P. I. 6, Mass Aggies 0.
Yale 7, West Point 7.

ABANDONS COLLEGE CAREER

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Clifford Sutter, who during the last year captured four of the nation's important tennis titles, has decided to abandon his college career, at least temporarily, in an effort to achieve membership on America's next Davis Cup team, he announced Oct. 25. His decision carries with it the automatic surrender of his national intercollegiate and Southern intercollegiate singles titles in 1931. Sutter said he would give up his academic studies at Tulane University on Jan. 1 so that he might devote his time entirely to competition in the annual Bermuda tournament and tournaments in Florida, during the remainder of the winter and in the spring.

COOPER WINS SALT LAKE OPEN

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP)—Harry Cooper, Los Angeles professional, won the $5000 Salt Lake City open golf tournament here Oct. 26 with a 72-hole core of 283. He toured the last two 18-hole rounds in par 72s. Olin Dutra, of Delmonte, Calif., won second place with 285. He bettered par figures on both rounds, going around the first 18 in 68 and the second in 71. George Von Elm, Detroit professional, and Craig Wood, professional of Bloomfield, N. J., tied for third with 290 each. Von Elm, making his debut in his new classification, finished the last 18 holes in 68, low for the afternoon round. Wood made the last round in 71.

COLLEGE CROSS COUNTRY

Colgate 25, Rochester 30.
Conn Aggies 24, Tufts 31.
Indiana 16, Purdue 39.
Iowa 27, Chicago 28.
Lehigh 24, Johns Hopkins 31.
New Hampshire 15, Brown 40.
New York 21, Rutgers 34.
Wisconsin 24, Illinois 47, Notre Dame 82, Northwestern 112.
Worcester P. I. 16, Mass Aggies 43.

TORONTO FIRST IN RUGBY UNION

Takes Lead in Canadian Senior Intercollegiate Standing With Victory

CANADIAN SENIOR INTERCOLLEGIATE RUGBY STANDING

	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	Pts
Toronto	3	0	20	4	6
Queen's	2	1	12	7	4
West. Ontario	1	2	8	9	2
McGill	0	3	2	22	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Ont. — University of Toronto took the lead in the Canadian Senior Intercollegiate Rugby Union by defeating Queen's, last year's champions, by 6 to 1 here on Oct. 25, and Jack Sinclair, the visitors' kicking halfback, once again scored all the winners' points, this being the third game in succession that he has counted all the points for Toronto. Previous to the game both universities had scored two victories, and with the advantage of playing on their home field Queen's was favorite to win, but they were outplayed for over three periods.

A strong wind from the northwest affected the game, the team with the support of the wind kicking on the first down, while the other retained possession as long as possible. In the first period Sinclair kicked for three singles and for one in each of the other three, while Queen's scored toward the end of the game when they staged a strong rally and kept play in Toronto territory. The game was one of the best played in years, and there were but three fumbles, all by Queen's, and all recovered by Toronto players. Queen's made yards nine times, five owing to distance penalties against Toronto, while the winners were successful four times, but they held command of the game through Sinclair's superior kicking, with and against the wind.

Queen's directed their kicking attack at Bell, but the 130-pound Toronto quarterback stood up to everything and his faultless catching and tricky running made him the outstanding player of the game.

For the winners the two Sinclairs, Bell, McQuigg, Dewar, Keith and Gooderham were the best, while Carter, Gilmore, Hamlin, Stuart, Gourley and Ralph were best for the losers. The summary:

TORONTO	QUEEN'S
Jim Sinclair, Ruddell, fw	fw, McKelvey
Traynor, rhb	lhb, Elliott
Jack Sinclair, chb	chb, Carter
Adams, lhb	rhb, Gilmore
Bell, qb	qb, Caldwell, Mungovan
Keith, s	s, Hastings, Buell
White, Henderson, ri	li, Basserman
Galloway, li	ri, Nicol
Dewar, rm	lm, Stuart, Stanyar
Harrison, McQuigg, lm	rm, Hamlin, Morris
Gooderham, Scott, ro	lo, Gourley
Bennett, Elson, lo	ro, Ralph, Dediana

Score—Toronto 6, Queens 1. Rouges—Sinclair 4, for Toronto; Carter, for Queen's. Kicks to deadline—Sinclair 2, for Toronto. Referee—J. O'Brien, Montreal. Umpire—T. Barton, Montreal. Head linesman—G. Kiell, Ottawa. Time—Four 15m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—After losing their first two games of the senior intercollegiate rugby union by close margins and being somewhat unfortunate to lose them, University of Western Ontario defeated McGill University on Oct. 25 by 5 to 1. In the last game of the 1929 season, Western Ontario defeated McGill here by 10 to 2, these being the only games that the locals have won in the two seasons they have played in the senior series.

Patterson scored all of the winner's points, getting rouges in each of the first and second period and a placement goal in the third, while McGill scored a rouge on an onside kick in the final period, during which they staged a strong attack that continually threatened the locals' line.

The winners were much stronger along the line than McGill, but the latter's back division was faster and staged a number of long runs that eased the pressure on their own goal line, and put them in threatening positions. Western Ontario made yards 14 times, six of them in the second period, while McGill was held to first downs and a total gain of 60 yards from scrimmage. Western's superiority on the line was offset to a considerable degree by their fumbles.

McGill made their greatest threat in the final period, when they succeeded in opening up the play. Their end runs encountered success, and they penned the locals in their own 25-yard area. They tried a series of onside kicks, but the winners' defense was able to take care of them.

There was little difference between the kicking of Patterson and Lovering, but Hammond and Doherty proved elusive ball carriers in running back kicks. Stull, Gugino and Bryant were the best for Western, while Young, McTeer and Church were the pick of the McGill team, outside the halves. The lineup:

WESTERN ONTARIO	McGILL
Jewell, fw	fw, Grainger, Newton
Kennedy, rhb	lhb, Doherty
Patterson, Brown, chb	chb, Lovering
P. Hauch, lhb	rhb, Hammond, Talpis
C. Hauch, Thompson, qb	qb, Young
Ward, s	s, Swabey
Quigley, Tweedie, ri	li, Wilson, Russell
Stull, li	ri, Chapman
Gugino, O'Connor, rm	lm, McTeer, Matheson
Bryant C. Valeriote, lm	rm, Church, Harvie
McLaughlin, M. Valeriote, ro	lo, Uurquhart, Halpenny
Horton, McKay, lo	ro, Chard, Fysch

Score—Western Ontario 5, McGill 1. Goal from placement—Patterson for Western Ontrio. Rouges—Patterson 2 for Western Ontario, Lovering 1 for McGill. Referee—D. McCabb, Ottawa. Umpire—H. Hobbs, Toronto. Head linesman—R. Plaxton, Toronto. Time—Four 15m. periods.

N. Y. FRANCHISE IN AMERICAN LEAGUE

CHICAGO—George McNamara of Toronto, Ont., was granted a franchise for New York at the meeting of the American Hockey League held here Oct. 25. This makes an eight-club circuit of the junior hockey organization, it is announced by W. F. Grant of Kansas City, president. It was also announced that R. V. Huth of the Minneapolis Club in the American Association Baseball League, had lined up friends and purchased the Minneapolis hockey club from T. J. Shaughnessy of Chicago.

F. Harland Rohm, former Chicago sporting writer, is to be secretary of the New York club, which has purchased a group of former Minneapolis players for $55,500. This club will play its home games in the New York Coliseum in the Bronx. The contract has been let for the ice plant and it is expected to be ready for games by Dec. 15. It is to have a seating capacity of 12,000.

McNamara, president of the new club, in his playing days was manager of the Canadian Soo Greyhounds, who won the Allan Cup, which carries with it the championship of Canada. He is now a contractor in Toronto.

FALL SKATING MEETING HELD

Several Changes Made in Rules as Executives Meet in N. Y.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The greatly increased interest in figure skating, as the result of the highly successful international championships held at Madison Square Garden last spring, was illustrated in various ways, Oct. 26, when the fall meeting of the executive committee of the United States Figure Skating Association was held at the Bar Association. Twenty-five of the committee were present, and a number of changes in the rules and several ambitious plans got under way.

Roger F. Turner and Miss Maribel Y. Vinson, United States champions, were delegated to represent the United States at the international title tourney, to be held at Berlin, Germany, Feb. 28 and March 1, 1931. It was decided to give them an allowance of $500 each toward their expenses.

At the request of the Canadian Association, which will conduct the North American championships this season, the association proposed that these tourneys be held on or about Feb. 7, which would afford plenty of time for the American representatives, as well as any from Canada, to get to Berlin in ample time for the world title tourney.

National Championship

Similarly, the competition committee, which has charge of the national championships, was requested to fix the date for these events not earlier than the second week in March, allowing the champions to return. Boston has already applied for these championships, but Philadelphia, though not yet officially enrolled, may be chosen, and New Haven if deemed suitable, is also in the field. Providence held them last year. Richard Hapgood is the chairman of that committee.

A complete revision of the rules, which has been under preparation for the last year, was adopted. Several of the regulations of the International Eislauf Vereinigung, the governing body of the sport, were incorporated into the new rules, and a number of special regulations applicable only to United States events were also added. Thus, as illustrating the increased development of the sport, a rule was adopted providing that the judges, on the request of the competition committee, may limit the contenders for the junior championships to those who have passed the fourth test, where the total exceeds eight, with power to admit others if they are otherwise suitable.

Rules on judging changed by the committee included the regulations on the waltz, by which the five judges will first observe the field as it skates, and then by consultation, cut down the number to four couples. These four will then perform, and then the same judge this time without consultation, will rank them in order without fixed marks, and the ranking shall determine the winners. The dance however, will be judged both for program and performance, like the present judging of pairs.

Medals for Minor Events

Medals of increased value were voted for winners of minor events, all first medals being of gold, varying in size according to the importance of the event. Thus junior champions, who used to get silver gilt medals, will get smaller medals of solid gold, as will winners in dances and fours, while silver and bronze medals of similar type will go to second and third. It was also voted, on a proposal of Russell Doubleday of Locust Valley, L. I., to make plans for a permanent championship trophy, on which should be inscribed the names of the winners of the senior championships each year, and a committee was selected, headed by him, to complete the plans.

Sherwin C. Badger, president of the association, was the chairman of the meeting, and William Bird was secretary. Others present included Nathaniel W. Niles, former champion, and his partner, Mrs. C. B. Blanchard of Boston; Roger F. Turner and Miss Vinson; M. L. Madden, and Richard Hapgood, also of Boston, and Russell Doubleday. The officers hold over to the annual meeting of the association, next April, after the championships.

HOLLYWOOD TAKES COAST LEAGUE TITLE

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Hollywood won its second consecutive Pacific Coast League championship on Oct. 26, defeating Los Angeles, 8 to 4, in the deciding game of the play-off series. The Angels won but one contest in five starts.

About 10,000 persons watched the game. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Hollywood	8	9	1
Los Angeles	4	8	2

Batteries—Shellenback and Bassler; Ballou, Delaney, Peters and Skiff, Warren.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Brown 1, Clark 1.
Dickinson 3, St. Forestry 0.
Northeastern 4, Tufts 1.
Pennsylvania 9, Lafayette 0.
Penn State 3, Bucknell 0.
Worcester P. I. 6, M. I. T. 1.
Stevens 2, Rensselaer P. I. 1.
St. John's 3, Panzer 2.
Temple 1, F. & M. 1.
Yale 4, Cornell 0.

MISS HICKS WINS WITH RECORD

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Miss Helen L. Hicks, New York State champion, won the Stanford women's invitation golf tourney Oct. 25 and established a course record of 83. Women's par for the course is 81, and the record was 84. Miss Hicks was out in 42 and home in 41.

LEEDS UNITED SCORING AGAIN

Earns a Smashing Victory Over Middlesbrough in Soccer, 7 to 0

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—First Division

	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Goals Ag.	Pts.
The Arsenal	8	3	1	34	18	19
Aston Villa	7	3	2	31	18	17
Sheffield Wed.	6	5	1	30	14	17
Derby County	6	4	2	28	17	16
Portsmouth Town	6	4	2	27	19	16
Leicester City	7	2	3	29	20	16
Huddersfield Town	6	3	3	31	22	15
Liverpool	6	1	4	28	25	13
West Ham United	5	3	4	31	29	13
Middlesbrough	5	3	4	22	27	13
Sheffield United	3	6	3	22	19	12
Birmingham	3	6	3	23	20	12
Chelsea	4	3	5	18	19	11
Newcastle United	4	2	6	24	28	10
Bolton Wan.	4	2	6	17	23	10
Blackpool	4	2	6	27	37	10
Blackburn Rovers	3	3	6	25	24	9
Leeds United	4	1	7	27	28	9
Manchester City	3	3	6	18	26	9
Sunderland	2	4	6	20	29	8
Grimsby Town	3	1	8	15	20	7
Manchester Unit.	0	0	12	14	49	0
Second Division						
Everton	8	3	1	34	16	19
Preston N. E.	8	2	2	34	20	18
West Bromwich A.	7	3	2	26	14	17
Burnley	6	4	2	32	26	16
Tottenham Hotsp.	7	1	4	34	19	15
Bury	7	1	4	29	18	15
Southampton	5	5	2	14	14	15
Wolverh'mpt'n W.	7	0	5	27	21	14
Port Vale Athletic	6	1	5	27	18	13
Oldham Athletic	6	0	6	18	19	12
Bristol City	5	2	5	14	21	12
Bradford City	4	3	5	26	27	11
Stoke City	4	3	5	17	22	11
Notts Forest	3	4	5	25	28	10
Swansea Town	3	4	5	15	21	10
Charlton Athletic	4	2	6	20	27	10
Bradford City	4	2	6	13	21	10
Barnsley	3	3	5	11	19	9
Millwall Athletic	4	0	8	24	28	8
Plymouth Argyle	3	1	8	16	21	7
Cardiff City	2	3	8	18	29	7
Reading	2	1	9	12	37	5
THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section						
Lincoln City	10	1	1	27	7	21
Chesterfield	8	2	2	24	15	18
Tranmere Rovers	8	2	2	32	20	18
Wrexham	7	3	2	33	15	17
Wigan Borough	8	1	3	23	11	17
Stockport County	8	1	3	23	19	17
Hull City	6	3	3	24	16	15
Gateshead	5	4	3	18	17	14
Halifax Town	5	3	4	18	18	13
Carlisle United	6	0	6	25	18	12
Accrington Stan.	5	2	6	28	39	12
Rotherham United	4	3	5	31	29	11
York City	5	1	6	23	25	11
Rochdale	4	2	6	27	34	10
Crewe Alexandra	5	0	7	21	31	10
Darlington	3	3	6	21	22	9
Southport	3	2	7	18	22	8
Hartlepools United	3	1	7	17	22	7
Doncaster Rovers	2	3	7	14	21	7
Nelson	2	2	8	18	26	6
Barrow	2	2	9	13	32	6
New Brighton	1	3	8	8	27	5
THIRD DIVISION—Southern Section						
Notts County	11	2	0	38	10	24
Northampton T.	8	3	1	19	5	19
Torquay United	7	2	4	34	24	16
Brentwood	6	4	3	26	19	16
Crystal Palace	6	3	3	38	23	15
Fulham Town	6	3	3	19	20	15
Bournemouth	5	4	3	23	17	14
Watford	6	2	4	24	20	14
Coventry City	5	3	4	26	20	13
Swindon Town	6	1	6	26	24	13
Brighton	4	5	4	16	18	13
Gillingham	4	4	4	22	16	12
Southend United	5	2	5	26	23	12
Exeter City	4	4	5	22	27	12
Luton Town	3	4	6	16	27	10
Bristol Rovers	3	4	6	18	32	10
Queen's Park R.	4	1	7	20	23	9
Clapton Orient	3	3	6	19	26	9
Norwich City	2	4	6	13	25	8
Walsall	3	1	8	24	34	7
Thames	2	2	8	13	29	6
Newport County	2	1	9	15	35	5
SCOTTISH LEAGUE—First Division						
Partick Thistle	9	1	2	36	12	19
Motherwell	7	5	0	33	15	19
Celtic	7	3	1	33	14	17
Dundee	8	1	3	26	18	17
Cowdenbeath	8	0	4	19	16	16
Glasgow Rangers	6	3	2	21	12	15
Hamilton Acad.	6	3	4	20	13	15
Heart of Midloth.	7	1	4	28	21	15
St. Mirren	6	2	3	18	14	14
Greenock Morton	5	1	5	24	23	11
Aberdeen	5	1	7	18	21	11
Airdrieonians	4	2	6	18	29	10
Clyde	3	3	6	19	23	9
Kilmarnock	4	1	7	16	21	9
Falkirk	4	1	7	21	28	9
Queen's Park	3	2	6	18	24	8
Leith	2	3	7	14	22	7
Hibernian	3	1	8	17	29	7
Ayr United	1	3	7	13	29	5
East Fife	1	1	10	13	41	3

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Notts County and Manchester United, the two strongest contrasts in the English Association Football League competition this season, continue to diverge. The former, in top place in the southern section, third division, has now played 13 matches without sustaining a single defeat, while Manchester United, at the bottom of the first division, has fulfilled 12 engagements without experiencing anything but defeat. Their wins and losses have become such a matter of course during the first quarter of the season that in reviewing the Oct. 25 games one can pass over the growing wonder in their respective performances and pick upon Leeds United's smashing win against Middlesbrough as the outstanding occurrence of the day.

In the last three games Leeds men have not been able to score at all, then in one burst they found the net seven times. Inconsistencies like this have been unusually frequent this season and Oct. 25 provided another bright example in Chelsea's overthrow by 6 goals to 2 by Birmingham.

The only change in leadership is Everton's return to first place in the second division, but particular attention has been paid to Sheffield Wednesday's arrival to third place in the first division. Wednesday, present league champion, is playing in very impressive style these days and since it is now level on points with Aston Villa and only two behind the leader, The Arsenal, its supporters appear to have fairly solid ground for optimism they show when talking confidently about the side repeating previous triumphs.

In Scotland there seems to be signs that the monopoly of success enjoyed in the league by the Glasgow Rangers and Celtic, two great Glasgow rivals, is being assailed at last. At any rate the pacemaking is being done by other teams and the Rangers have five clubs in front of them.

BRUINS REPORT FOR HOCKEY PRACTICE

The first regular practice session for the Boston Bruins, United States division champions of the National Hockey League, at the Boston Arena Oct. 27, saw 19 players report to Manager Art. Ross. Two of last year's stars, Capt. Fred Hitchman and George Owen Jr., were not at the early session and the two Pacific Coast players, Jack Beattie and Joe Jerwa, were not on hand. Jerwa and Beattie are the players in question between Boston and the New York Rangers which is expected to be settled in a few days.

Practice lasted well over an hour with condition work prevailing, and, though the hours for the rest of the week have not been settled as yet, an hour a day will probably suffice. Within a week Ross will start cutting down to comply with the new rule which allows only 20 players under contract exclusive of goaltenders, of which only 15, exclusive of the goalies, are permitted to take part in any one regular league game. The players reporting for the practice were:

Eddie Shore, Myles Lane, Jack Pratt, Guy McNeill and Bill Brander, defensemen; Paul Runge, Dit Clapper, Bob Taylor, Perk Galbraith, Art Chapman, Henry Harris, Dutch Gainor, Harry Oliver, Ronald Lyons, Cooney Weiland, Martin Barry and Bill Hutton, forwards; Tiny Thompson and Jerry Carr, goalies.

Of the new men Jack Pratt played for Portland last year, Bill Brander played for the Edmonton Poolers, junior amateur team on the Prairies; Paul Runge, Victoria; Harris, Seattle; Lyons, Portland; and Carr was an amateur with the Edmonton Scons of the same league Brander played in. From all appearances the team will be made up of heavy men.

Soccer Title Won by McGill, 3 to 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que.—McGill University won the Canadian intercollegiate soccer championship here on Oct. 25 when it defeated University of Toronto by 3 to 1. This was the second win for the red and white as it had defeated Royal Military College in Kingston the previous Saturday and although the cadets must visit Toronto Nov. 1 the result of that game will not make any difference.

The visitors won the toss and in the first half had the advantage of a strong wind behind them and they threatened on several occasions but could not beat the local defense. They opened the scoring after 12 minutes of play when, after a free kick by King, Whitla rushed in to turn the ball into the McGill goal. The wind was a big factor in the play at this stage of the game, but finally McGill evened the score on a penalty kick by Mollott. Toronto pressed strongly for the remainder of the half, but there was no scoring.

McGill scored what proved to be the winning goal seven minutes after the resumption when Mollott, Crabtree and Watson combined to let the latter score from close in. Brilliant goal-tending by Ross kept Toronto from getting the equalizer as they had much the better of the play, but near the end of the game Violette passed to Crabtree who was unchecked and scored. The summary:

McGILL	TORONTO
Williams, lo	ro, Whitla
Owen, li	ri, Davidson
Watson, c	c, Calvert
Mollott, ri	li, Ward
Nolan, ro	lo, McPherson
Crabtree, lhg	rhb, Goldenberg
Estall, chb	chb, King
Violette, rhb	lhb, Organ
Heburg, lb	rb, Smyth
Reece, rb	lb, Jack
Ross, g	g, Little

Score—McGill University 3, University of Toronto 1; goals—Mollott, Watson, Crabtree for McGill; Whitla for Toronto. Referee—H. Lyons. Time—Two 45m. periods.

Relay Swimming Race Lengthened

NEW YORK—As a result of the annual fall meeting of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association held at the New York Athletic Club, Oct. 26, the 200-yard four-man relay race has been increased to 400 yards, thus keeping in step with the universal trend toward eliminating short races from competitive swimming. Although the vote in passing this motion was unanimous it was decided not to put the new distance into effect until the 1931-32 season so that the coaches might have plenty of time to prepare their candidates for the change.

The effort to replace the 50-yard freestyle sprint by a 220-yard race was defeated, but colleges not represented at the meeting Oct. 26 will be allowed to vote by mail, so it is still possible that the event will feature this year's engagements.

The I. S. A. individual championships, to be held in the Columbia University pool March 21 and 22, will be subject to a new regulation. Last winter, to check last minute withdrawals, it was ruled that contestants must take part in all events entered, unless officially retired at a meeting of the coaches on the first day. On Oct. 26, this year, the rule was amplified with the mandate that contestants must cover the entire course in every event in which they are entered, even if they earn disqualification by violating any code requirement.

As usual, the team championships in swimming and water polo will be decided by means of the round robin of dual meets, and again nine colleges or universities will bid for laurels, Yale University, United States Naval 9cademy, Columbia University, Princeton University, Rutgers College, Dartmouth College, Syracuse University, University of Pennsylvania and College of the City of New York. The title series opens with the Syracuse-C. C. N. Y. meet in the latter's pool on Dec. 12.

Followers of water polo will be pleased to learn that the players must wear caps displaying the distinctive colors of their respective universities or colleges. Besides making the game more interesting to spectators, it will facilitate the work of the referees.

Bowdoin College of Brunswick, Me., has been admitted to associate membership and this makes its students eligible for the I. S. A. individual swimming championships this season.

The United States interscholastic swimming championships, held every year under the auspices of the intercollegiate association, will take place in the Syracuse pool on March 14.

Robert J. H. Kiphuth, coach of water sports at Yale University, has been chosen by the I. S. A. to represent them at the coming meeting of the American Olympic Association at Washington, D. C.

TO RESUME SPORT RELATIONS

COLLEGE STATION, Tex. (AP)—Resumption of athletics between Texas A. and M College and Baylor University, severed in the fall of 1926, was authorized in a joint statement signed by President T. O. Walter of Texas A. and M., and President S. P. Brooks of Baylor and announced here Oct. 26. Athletic teams from the two institutions have not met since their football game at Waco four years ago, which was followed by a student clash. There was no indication Oct. 26 when the first game between the colleges would be scheduled.

Amateur Skating Union of the United States Closes Session

Preliminary Plans for Winter Games of 1932 Olympics Completed at Annual Meeting—European and American Styles of Competing Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The preliminary plans for the winter games of the 1932 Olympics were completed on Oct. 26 as the annual meeting of the Amateur Skating Union of the United States came to a close after a two-day session at the Hotel Lincoln. Joseph K. Savage of the Middle Atlantic Skating Association was elected president of the A. S. U. The following associations were represented at the meeting: Adirondack, Michigan, Middle Atlantic, United States Figure, Illinois, New England, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and United States Roller.

A discussion was held regarding the European and American styles of skating. In the European style, two skaters race in opposite directions over the same course and the one turning in the fastest time is declared the winner. The American style, however, is actual competition, competitors skating in the same direction to the finish line.

In order that the Europeans may become acquainted with the American style, a team of four men from the Scandinavian countries has been invited to come to this country and take part in a number of meets.

The Olympic officials have not yet decided as to which style of competition, European or American, will be used in the winter games.

The board of control of the A. S. U. has ruled that the preliminary tryouts for the Olympic team must be held by the individual associations on or before Jan. 20. Semifinals will then be held in the East and West and the finals will follow at a place not yet designated. All tryouts will be in both the European and American styles.

The record committee has accepted eight new standards and has also decided that in the future only races of less than five miles shall be recognized for record. This new rule also includes races of 500, 1500, 5000 and 10,000 meters.

Among the records accepted were Jack Shea's mark of one-sixth of a mile and Ross Robinson's time for the three-mile distance. The former is from Lake Placid and the latter from Canada. The new record holders follow:

Men's Outdoor

One-Sixth of a Mile—By Jack Shea at Saranac Lake, Feb. 12, 1930. Time—0:23 4-5.

Three-Mile—By Ross Robinson at Lake Placid, Feb. 14, 1930. Time—8:19 3-5.

Women's Outdoor

One-Half Mile—By Mrs. Leila Brooks Potter at Toronto, Feb. 8, 1930. Time—1:30.

Three-Quarter Mile—By Mrs. Leila Brooks Potter at Toronto, Feb. 8, 1930. Time—1:30.

Three-Quarter Mile—By Mrs. Leila Brooks Potter at Toronto, Feb. 8, 1930. Time—2:31 3-5.

Women's Indoor

One-Sixth of a Mile—By Miss Elsie Muller at Iceland, New York, Nov. 14, 1929. Time—0:34 4-5.

Intermediate Boys' Outdoor

One-Half Mile—By Arthur Pickering at Lake Placid, Feb. 14, 1930. Time—1:18 3-5.

220-Yard—By Howard Malone at Saranac Lake, Feb. 12, 1930. Time—0:19.

Junior Boys' Indoor

220-Yard—By Albert Kruz at Iceland, New York, Nov. 16, 1929. Time—0.24.

Eastern Football Scores

HARVARD		YALE	
35-Vermont	0	38-Maine	0
33-Coast Guard	0	40-Maryland	13
27-Springfield	0	14-Georgia	18
0-West Point	6	21-Brown	0
2-Dartmouth	7	7-West Point	7
97	13	120	38

PRINCETON		PENNSYLVANIA	
23-Amherst	0	63-Swarthmore	0
0-Brown	7	40-Virginia	6
7-Cornell	12	0-Wisconsin	27
0-Annapolis	31	40-Lehigh	0
30	50	143	33

DARTMOUTH		BROWN	
79-Norwich	0	7-R. I. State	0
20-Bates	0	54-Worcester P. I.	0
74-Boston	0	7-Princeton	0
52-Columbia	0	0-Yale	21
7-Harvard	2	13-Holy Cross	0
232	2	81	21

COLUMBIA		COLGATE	
48-Middlebury	0	38-St. Lawrence	0
25-Union	0	99-Bethany	0
48-Wesleyan	0	41-Lafayette	0
0-Dartmouth	52	7-Michigan St.	14
3-Williams	0	40-Penn State	0
124	52	225	14

ANNAPOLIS		WEST POINT	
19-W. & M.	6	39-Boston	0
2-Notre Dame	26	54-Furman	0
0-Duke	18	39-Swarthmore	0
31-Princeton	0	6-Harvard	0
		7-Yale	7
52	50	145	7

AMHERST		WILLIAMS	
41-Vermont	0	20-Rochester	0
0-Princeton	23	26-Middlebury	0
28-Union	0	7-Bowdoin	7
26-Worcester P. I.	7	65-Hobart	0
19-Wesleyan	19	0-Columbia	3
114	49	118	10

BOWDOIN		COLBY	
45-Mass. Aggies	0	13-Wesleyan	6
7-Williams	7	0-Springfield	33
19-Tufts	14	0-Tufts	7
7-Colby	20	19-Lowell T. S.	0
		20-Bowdoin	7
78	41	52	53

BATES		MAINE	
26-Mass. Aggies	0	0-Yale	38
0-Dartmouth	20	13-Rhode Island	12
7-Norwich	0	13-Conn. Aggies	0
0-R. I. State	13	6-N. Hampshire	14
2-Maine	0	0-Bates	2
35	33	32	66

CARNEGIE TECH.		PITTSBURGH	
75-Buffalo	2	52-Waynesburg	0
52-Thiel	6	16-West Virginia	0
31-Georgia Tech.	0	52-W. Reserve	0
6-Notre Dame	21	14-Syracuse	0
40-Western Res.	8	19-Notre Dame	35
204	37	153	35

CORNELL		NEW YORK	
66-Clarkson	0	35-Hobart	0
61-Niagara	14	41-W. Va. Wesleyan	6
47-Hamp-Sydney	6	20-Villanova	6
12-Princeton	7	38-Missouri	0
		0-Fordham	7
186	27	134	19

SYRACUSE		WASH. & JEFF.	
65-R. P. I.	0	74-Bethany	0
49-Hobart	0	35-Westminster	0
27-Rutgers	0	7-Wittenberg	7
0-Pittsburgh	14	7-Temple	20
34-St. Lawrence	6	7-Lafayette	0
165	20	130	27

WESLEYAN		TUFTS	
6-Colby	13	7-Colby	0
0-Columbia	48	14-Bowdoin	19
12-Rochester	0	25-Conn. Aggies	0
19-Amherst	19		
37	80	46	19

SEVERAL UPSETS IN CANADIAN LEAGUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Several upsets were registered in senior Rugby in eastern Canada, Oct. 25. Montreal surprised Hamilton Tigers, 1928-29 Canadian champions, by holding them to a 5 to 5 tie, the champions being fortunate not to lose. Toronto Argonauts won easily from Ottawa, 20 to 2.

Two of the three games in the Ontario union provided upsets, Hamilton defeated Sarnia, last year's champions, by 14 to 9, while Windsor won their first game of the season at the expense of Kitchener, 10-7, Jubenville making an 85-yard run for a touchdown in the final period. In the other game University of Toronto defeated Camp Borden air force by 30 to 12. The standing of the two unions are:

ONTARIO RUGBY UNION

(Eastern Section)

	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	Pts
Balmy Beach	2	0	34	9	4
Varsity	2	1	52	40	4
Camp Borden	0	3	29	66	0
(Western Section)					
Hamilton	3	1	46	30	6
Sarnia	2	2	40	24	0
Kitchener	2	2	33	39	4
Windsor	1	3	20	37	2

INTERPROVINCIAL RUGBY LEAGUE

	W	L	Tied	Points For	Points Agst	Pts
Hamilton	2	0	1	45	8	5
Montreal	2	1	1	31	10	5
Argonauts	2	1	0	23	17	4
Ottawa	0	4	0	5	71	0

Scotland Held to a Draw by Wales

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—Wales' splendid feat of drawing with Scotland at one goal each here, Oct. 25, is one of the most surprising results in the long history of the annual international association football championship because for the first time the Welsh selection committee has been unable to call upon any of their nationals on the books of clubs in membership in the English League. The league has forbidden clubs to release players, which means Wales and Ireland, whose best men are mostly with English clubs, have now a very restricted field of choice. Scotland was not so seriously affected since it has a league competition of its own, comparable to the English, and for that reason and because Wales, like Ireland, has not a league tournament of the same high standard it was anticipated that the Welsh eleven here, Oct. 25—consisting of three amateurs, six "unknown" professionals and only two players with previous international experience—would be completely outplayed.

The fact that Scotland's team did not by any means fulfill expectations detracts little from the meritorious performance of the visitors who went on the field with determination written all over them and tackled a forlorn hope in such an impressive style they may almost be said to be unfortunate not to have won.

Thomas Bamford netted the opening point for Wales six minutes after the kickoff and the lead was retained until the thirty-seventh minute when B. Battles received the ball from Alan Morton, left winger, and steered it past the outstretched arm of the Welsh goal-keeper.

Leonard Evans, last line defense for Wales, deserves a paragraph to himself for he withstood a heavy bombardment without preventable error and effected many spectacular saves that made a small crowd of 15,000 find its voice.

The Welsh fullbacks never wavered under the extreme pressure and the halfbacks worked gallantly in defense and attack and the forwards went about their work with zest and enterprise. The Scotsmen on the other hand were disappointing, particularly in regard to their ability or otherwise to finish off attacking movements. At times the Scottish forwards wove pretty patterns round the Welsh defense, but the last powerful touches, which mean goals, were missing. The summary:

SCOTLAND	WALES
Morton, lw	rw, Collins
Stevenson, il	ir, Neal
Battles, c	c, Bamford
Brown, ir	il, Robins
McRorie, rw	lw, Thomas
Hill, lhb	rhb, Rogers
Gillespie, chb	chb, Keenor
McNab, rhb	lhb, Ellis
Gilmour, lb	rb, Dewey
Gray, rb	lb, Rompton
Thompson, g	g, Evans

Score—Scotland 1, Wales 1. Scorers—Battles, Scotland; Bamford, Wales. Time—Two 45m. periods.

ZUPPKE TO COACH ALL-STARS

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. (AP)—R. C. Zuppke, University of Illinois football coach, has accepted an invitation to coach a middle western all-star eleven that will meet a southwestern team at Dallas, Tex., on New Years Day in the annual Dixie classic, it was announced on Oct. 25. Coach Zuppke said he would pick his team from "Big Ten" seniors and other middle western players who do not compete in any other sport and are not eligible for further collegiate grid competition.

BILLIARD STARS MEET IN DECEMBER

CHICAGO (AP)—The 1930 world pocket billiard championship will be played at Dwyer's Broadway Academy, New York City, during the first or second weeks of December. Eight contenders, including the champion, will compete over a schedule of 28 games. The eligible players are Ralph Greenleaf, defending titleholder; Frank Taberski and Erwin Rudolph, former champions; Onofrio Laury of Brooklyn, holder of the 1929 eastern championship, and the winners of the approaching four sectional championships.

HOPPE DEFEATED COCHRAN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—William F. Hoppe defeated Welker Cochran in their three-cushion billiard match Oct. 25, by scoring 565 points to 355 for Cochran and winning eight of the 13 blocks played. Cochran had a high run of 14 to one of 19 for Hoppe.

U. S. DISTRIBUTING CORP.

U. S. Distributing Corporation reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 consolidated net profit of $349,827 after depreciation, depletion, interest and federal taxes, compared with $750,791 in the like period of 1929. September quarter's net was $121,182, compared with $311,934 in the third quarter of 1929.

BRITISH GENERAL WARNS AGAINST WAR ARMAMENT

Denounces as False, Theory That War Preparedness Leads to Peace

In education, not armaments, lies the only hope of permanent world peace, declared Brig.-Gen. F. P. Crozier of the British Army, in an address at Ford Hall Forum, Boston, on Oct. 26, entitled "A Professional Soldier Demands Peace."

Branding as false the slogan, "If you want peace, prepare for war," General Crozier said that big armaments are futile, and that if peace is to be preserved, citizens of every country must be educated to a realization of the interdependence of all peoples.

Parents and teachers must teach youth to respect other nations as well as their own, and "to look on the world from a common basis, instead of from a national basis," he asserted.

Hard work is necessary to maintain peace, General Crozier declared. There need be no wars in the future, he said, if the Kellogg Pact is kept before the people and observed by the governments of all nations.

He recommended that as a means of enforcing the pact, the United States and Great Britain refuse to sell war supplies to the aggressor nation in the event of a conflict.

If future wars are to be avoided, he said, "loyalty must be directed to right principles."

Music

Winifred Christie

Winifred Christie (Mrs. Emanuel Moór) gave a recital in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, introducing to Boston the Bechstein-Moór double-keyboard piano. Apparently all the pianists, music teachers and students of Boston, with a few other interested persons, had gathered to hear her program, which contained Bach's Organ Toccata and Fugue in D minor, Couperin's "Le Tic-Toc-Choc," Scarlatti's Sonata in A major, Handel's Chaconne, Franck's Prelude, Chorale and Fugue, Schumann's "Carnaval" and the Bach-Moór Chaconne. Arrangements for the double keyboard were made by Mr. Moór and Miss Christie.

The piano invented by Mr. Moór has two keyboards, one immediately above the other, as in an organ or a harpsichord, and tuned an octave higher. The two manuals may be coupled by a middle pedal, thus making possible the playing of octaves with one finger. Obviously, this invention facilitates the playing not only of octaves, but of chords of widely separated intervals and of passage work which, on the ordinary piano, brings the fingers of the two hands into uncomfortable proximity. It is equally clear that a virtually new technique is required. The inventor also claims for his piano greater sonorities and a wider variety of tone color.

It was not surprising to find that the first group, music of the eighteenth century written either for organ or for the harpsichord, was exceptionally well published on the new piano. The resources of the instrument were used with discretion by the player, and the contrapuntal intricacies of the music came through with clarity. The Franck music was devotedly performed, and seemed to gain something in sonority as compared with performances on the ordinary piano. The usefulness of the invention for romantic music was less apparent. It was interestinng to see—most of the audience took pains to sit where they could see as well as hear—some of the leaps up and down the keyboard taken so readily instead to the upper manual; but the music was not quite pure Schumann. The Bach Chaconne had been rather overtranscribed, too.

Clearly, the greatest discretion is necessary in the use of this new instrument, on the part of transcribers, composers and performers. Miss Christie is an admirable pianist, with an excellent if not impeccable technique and a fine musicality. It would be easy for a player of less musical integrity to make the instrument merely a device for exhibition of tricks. Properly employed, it may extend the possibilities of piano playing.

L. A. S.

Giovanni Cerullo

Yesterday afternoon, in Jordan Hall, Giovanni Cerullo, blind tenor, gave a recital to the accompaniment of the Martino Concert Orchestra, Raffaelle Martino, conductor. In addition to the songs by Mr. Cerullo, the orchestra offered several numbers, in varying combinations of instruments. For his portion of the program, the singer announced six groups, which included "Smilin' Through," by Penn; "The Lost Chord," by Sullivan; "Just a Little Love, a Little Kiss," by Silesu; "Malia" and "L'Ultima Canzone," by Tosti; "Se Non Sei Nata Nobile," from the opera "Il Filosofo di Campagna" by Galuppi, and other songs by Giordano, Balfe, Capolongo, Verdi, Valente and Pennino. The orchestral numbers included an arrangement for small orchestra of Rossini's overture to "Il Barbiere di Siviglia"; Intermezzo from "The Jewels of the Madonna" by Wolf-Ferrari; De Flagny's "Muses in the Forest" for flute, bassoon and piano; Couperin's "Little Windmills," arranged for flute, clarinet and bassoon, and the Liszt Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2. Reginald Boardman acted as piano accompaniment for Mr. Cerullo and also played the piano portions of the ensemble pieces.

It is difficult to understand why Mr. Cerullo should have squandered his talent upon such inconsequential songs as "Smilin' Through" and "Just a Little Love, a Little Kiss." Surely his advisers could have found material more worthy the serious consideration of the listener. That the singer held our attention was due entirely to his own worth, for Mr. Cerullo posseses a voice of natural sweetness—not too mighty in volume nor too wide in range. It is, however, a voice of even quality throughout, and, with the exception of the top notes, which become pinched when the singer essays a fortissimo, it is well controlled.

Of the songs offered yesterday, the aria from Galuppi's opera was the only one of unusual interest. Intrinsically, it is of small worth, but it served to display the singer's ability to point an amusing contretemps. Of the other songs, "L'Ultima Canzone" more nearly approached the criterion by which one judges the worth of a singer. Here Mr. Cerullo found congenial material and here he offered what was probably the best work of the afternoon. Of the orchestral numbers, one may say that they were performed with the usual Martinian fidelity to tradition, and both soloist and orchestra appeared greatly to please the audience of excellent size.

G. M. S.

CANADA'S JOBLESS GAINS

OTTAWA (AP)—Employment in Canada Oct. 1 showed a slight decline compared with Sept. 1. A comparison with previous years, however, indicated the decline was seasonal. The Bureau of Statistics, basing its figures on returns from 7384 firms, said 1,020,676 persons were employed as against 1,024,793 at the beginning of September.

Hoover Dam's Vastness Pictured in Startling Facts and Figures

(Continued from Page 1)

power development, and domestic water supply.

Q. What will the project cost?

A. The act authorizes appropriations not to exceed $165,000,000 divided as follows: Dam and reservoir, $71,600,000; power development, $38,200,000; All-American Canal, $38,800,000; interest during construction, $17,700,000.

Q. How high will the dam be?

A. Preliminary plans call for a maximum height of about 727 feet above foundation rock, which would raise the water surface of the river 582 feet.

Q. What will be the length along the crest?

A. About 950 feet.

Q. How long will it take to build the dam?

A. About seven years after work on the project is started.

Q. How many men will be employed?

A. It is not anticipated that more than 1000 men will be employed on the job at any one time.

Reservoir

Q. How much water will the reservoir hold?

A. About 30,500,000 acre-feet when full. An acre-foot is the amount of water that will cover one acre one foot deep. The water in the reservoir would cover the State of Connecticut to a depth of 10 feet.

Q. What will be the area of the reservoir?

A. 145,000 acres or 227 square miles. For comparison, Lake Tahoe in California-Nevada has an area of 193 square miles.

Q. What will be the length and width of the reservoir?

A. It is about 115 miles by river from Black Canyon to Bridge Canyon, the limit of the backwater. The reservoir will extend up the Virgin River about 35 miles. The width varies from several hundred feet in the canyons to a maximum of eight miles.

Q. What will be the elevation of the high-water line?

A. One thousand two hundred twenty-nine feet above sea level, according to present plans. It is proposed to retain for reservoir purposes all lands below elevation 1250.

Q. How will the reservoir capacity be utilized?

A. Nine million five hundred thousand acre-feet for flood regulation; 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 acre-feet silt pocket; 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 acre-feet active or regulation storage.

Q. How much silt will be deposited in the reservoir?

A. Estimates vary from 80,000 to 250,000 acre-feet annually under present conditions and decreasing with upstream development. It is estimated that the total silt deposits will not exceed 3,000,000 acre-feet at the end of 50 years.

Q. What will be the length of the shore line?

A. About 550 miles.

Q. What is the estimated annual evaporation on the reservoir?

A. 600,000 acre-feet.

Q. Are there any private lands in the reservoir site?

A. There are a number of mining claims, but most of the area is Government land. All the land is withdrawn from entry for construction purposes.

Power Plant

Q. What will be the installed capacity of the power plant at Hoover Dam?

A. One million or 1,200,000 horsepower depending on the requirements of the contractors who purchase the power. For comparison, Niagara (United States) is 557,500; Conowingo 378,000 (ultimate 594,000) and Muscle Shoals 250,000 (ultimate 600,000).

Q. What is a horse power in terms of falling water?

A. One second-foot of water falling 8.81 feet equals 1 horse-power, 100 per cent efficiency. A second-foot of water is one cubic foot passing a given point in one second of time.

Q. What will be the continuous firm power output?

A. About 663,000 horsepower, based on 83 per cent plant efficiency, and 10 per cent maximum shortage.

Q. How much electrical energy will be available yearly?

A. Four billion three hundred and thirty million kilowatt-hours on completion of the dam (1938) and this amount decreasing each year thereafter by 8,760,000 kilowatt-hours, as a result of upstream development.

Q. What is a kilowatt-hour?

A. The energy resulting from an activity of 1 kilowatt for one hour. A kilowatt is 1000 watts. One horsepower equals 0.746 kilowatt. Six hundred and sixty-three thousand (horsepower) x 0.746 x 24 (hours) x 365 (days) equals 4,330,000,000 kilowatt-hours.

Q. How will the income from sale of power be used?

A. To pay all expenses of operation and maintenance of works incurred by the United States and the cost of construction of dam and power plant, with interest, within a 50-year period. Excess revenues above amortization requirements will be utilized as follows: 62 per cent to flood control ($25,000,000) repayment and 18¾ per cent to Arizona and 18¾ per cent to Nevada.

Q. Where will the power plant be located?

A. Just below the dam, one half on the Nevada side of the river, and one half on the Arizona side, forming a U-shaped structure.

Q. How will the water reach the turbines?

A. Through four pressure tunnels, two on each side of the river, each provided with shut-off gates and trash racks.

Q. What will be the principal machinery installation?

A. Tentative plans for a 1,000,000-horsepower installation call for 12 85,000-horsepower hydraulic turbines, 12 11 by 10-foot balanced valves, 12 75,000-kilovolt-ampere generators with exciters, 36 25,000-kilovolt-ampere 220,000-volt transformers, four 250-ton cranes, switchboard, and control apparatus, completely equipped machine shop.

Q. What is the estimated cost of power development?

A. $38,200,000, not including interest

Q. What will be the charge for primary or firm power?

A. One and sixty-three one-hundredths mills per kilowatt-hour, delivered at transmission voltage.

Q. How much secondary or dump power will be available yearly?

A. 1,550,000,000 kilowatt-hours on completion of the dam (1938) and this amount decreasing each year by 8,600,000 kilowatt-hours.

Q. What will be the charge for secondary or dump power?

A. One-half mill per kilowatt-hour, delivered at transmission voltage.

Water Allocation

Q. What is the allocation of water under the Colorado River compact?

A. Based on a mean annual run-off of 16,000,000 acre-feet, the compact allocated 7,500,000 acre-feet to the upper basin states and 7,500,000 acre-feet to the lower basin states, with the right of the latter to increase their beneficial consumptive use of such water by 1,000,000 acre-feet per annum.

Q. How much of the water allocated to the lower basin states does California get?

A. California has agreed that the aggregate annual consumptive use of the river water shall not exceed 4,400,000 acre-feet of the 7,500,000 allocated to the lower basin by article III (a) of the compact.

Q. How much water is allocated to Nevada and Arizona?

A. The Boulder Canyon Project Act authorizes Arizona, California and Nevada to enter into an agreement which shall provide that Nevada gets 300,000 acre-feet and Arizona 2,800,000 acre-feet for exclusive beneficial consumptive use; also, that Arizona may annually use one-half of the surplus water unapportioned by the compact and in addition shall have the exclusive beneficial consumptive use of the Gila River and its tributaries within the State. No such agreement has yet been made.

Town Site

Q. Where will the new town on the Boulder Canyon project be located?

A. The location is about six miles due west of the dam site.

Q. What is the building program?

A. Government employees, principally engineers, inspectors and clerks will require an office building and a number of houses for living quarters.

Q. Will the contractors on the dam and power plant quarter their employees in the town?

A. Yes, it is planned to set aside a portion of the town for contractors' camps. The contractors will arrange for the housing of their workmen; with building regulations subject to government approval.

Q. Who owns the lands in the town site?

A. The Government owns the land, which is vacant public land and under first form withdrawal.

Q. How can one obtain a town lot for business purposes?

A. A plan under consideration is to lease the land on 20-year leases, the Government to retain ownership and supervisory control. Continuation of the leases will be contingent upon the good behavior of the tenant. A model town is the objective.

Q. What will be the population?

A. From 3000 to 4000 during the construction period, according to present estimates.

Q. Will this town be permanent?

A. It will no doubt be permanent because the 727-foot dam and 115-mile lake will be a great attraction for tourists. There are also many scenic wonders close by, including three national parks—Grand Canyon, Zion, and Bryce Canyon.

Q. What provisions are being made for erecting buildings suited to the climatic conditions in that section?

A. A town planner has been engaged, who is well acquainted with the type of building construction required. The Bureau of Reclamation encountered somewhat similar conditions on the Yuma and Salt River projects in Arizona.

Q. What are the average temperatures in that locality?

A. They vary from 20° to 120°.

Q. How near will the new town be to Las Vegas?

A. About 25 miles.

Q. What is the elevation of the town site?

A. About 2500 feet above sea level.

Theaters

Branson De Cou

Branson De Cou's second lecture this year, "Our National Parks," given at Symphony Hall last evening, was as interesting and as beautifully illustrated as his former ones. His program included Mt. Rainier and the Crater Lake, the Yosemite National Park, Zion Canyon, Colorado, and Bryce Canyon, a new national park.

The first scenes of Mt. Rainier, rising like a dream mountain above Seattle, were so exquisite that it seemed as though De Cou had unwisely shown his choice pictures at the beginning, but as they dissolved into views of Crater Lake, commonly called Oregon's blue gem, the audience realized that the rest of the lecture was to be no disappointment. One of the interesting facts brought out was that Crater Lake had been formed by a mountain collapsing inward. To the accompaniment of excerpts from Tchaikovsky's Symphony in F minor Mt. Rainier and Crater Lake were shown in many moods.

Yosemite Valley, the next national park visited, was a decided contrast to the barren bleakness of the Zion and Bryce Canyons of Colorado, which followed afterward. Yosemite, with its towering trees, waterfalls and vivid wild flowers, was its loveliest in the spring when Branson De Cou photographed it. New pictures of the Mariposa Grove, the Giant Forest and the Sequoia National Park were shown.

Zion Canyon, in contrast, was awe-inspiring and majestic. Many views of the strange rock formations by daylight and moonlight, and then scenes of Bryce Canyon, smaller, and less difficult to comprehend, completed the program.

The next lecture, on "Beautiful Japan," will be given Nov. 2.

BID ON FOUR SHIPS ACCEPTED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Shipping Board announced Oct. 23 the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company of Kearny, N. J., has made the low bid for four new vessels to be constructed for the Panama Mail and Grace Steamship Companies.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—" when chain-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All times p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, OCT. 28

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—7). "March of the Little Lead Soldiers" is opener in list of descriptive classics. 6:35.

Philco Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor (CBS). Russian program of which features are Borodin's "On the Steppes of Central Asia" and Moussorgsky's "Night on Bald Mountain." 9:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). "Bohemian Girl" selection and Lohr ballad "Where My Caravan Has Rested" are noteworthy. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Wayne King and his orchestra; Chicagoans, male quartet (Pure Oil—WJZ Chain). "Old Man River," "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," "Raquel" are most interesting. 8.

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar ensemble (CBS). Characteristic numbers by the guitars. "Foolish Facts" is Mr. Crumit's latest ditty. 8.

Coon-Sanders Orchestra (Florsheim—WEAF Chain). 8:30. Ted Weems and his orchestra, NBC Pacific. 9.

Colin O'More, tenor; quartet; orchestra (Leggett—CBS—7). "Just a Little Dance, Mam'selle" by soloist. 6:45.

Vee Lawnhurst, pianist-soloist; Lucien Schmidt, cellist; Tek Orchestra (Johnson—WJZ Chain). Out of a list of soloist specialties we mention "The Kiss Waltz," "A Tree in the Park" and "Poor Butterfly," the last a cello solo. 9.

Phil Dewey, baritone; male trio; violin quartet; orchestra (Continental—WEAF—T). "Kiss in the Dark" by violins; "Pine and Dandy," amusing lyric from Joe Cook's show, by orchestra; "Don't Ever Leave Me" by group. 9:30.

Guest screen stars; Jerry Madison; Jesse Crawford; Louis Katzman's orchestra (Paramount Publix—CBS—T). Forty-five minutes. 10:15.

Vincent Lopez and his St. Regis Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

James Stanley, baritone; Eveready Orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor (National Carbon—WEAF—T). "When Good Fellows Get Together," by soloist; "Raymond Overture" and "Espana Rhapsody" are orchestral features. 9.

"Salute to Denver" (Westinghouse—WJZ). Symphony orchestra and ensemble from KDKA, Pittsburgh. 10.

"Songbird" (Enna Jettick—WEAF Chain). Soprano soloist and salon orchestra. 10.

"Moonbeams" (WOR). Familiar ballads conducive to slumber by girls' voices and string trio. "Old Black Joe" on solo violin. 11:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago. 10. NBC Pacific. 8:30.

New England story (Standard—WEAF Chain). Soconyland sketch. 7:30.

"Big Guns" (WJZ Chain). Two brothers undergo shell fire and fighting. 8:30.

Blackout sketches (CBS). In effect dramatizations of jokes. 9.

"Little Eyolf" (WOR). Ibsen drama period. 9.

"Death Valley Days" (WJZ Chain). "Belerin" Teck, first permanent resident of Death Valley. 9:30.

"Mr. and Mrs." (Graybar—CBS—T). Politics. 10.

"Cuckoo" (WJZ Chain). Ambrose Weems steps in Beatrice Fairfax's shoes. 10:30.

Talks

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain). Literary Digest period. 6:45.

"The Political Situation in Washington Tonight" (CBS—T). Weekly résumé by Frederic William Wile. 7.

"Laws That Safeguard Society" (WEAF—T). Discussion of immunity by Dean Gleason L. Archer. 7:15.

Walter Winchell and guest artist (Wise—WABC). 7:30.

"The Early Book Worm" (CBS—T). Selected books for review and prize contest announcement by Alexander Woollcott. 7:45.

"Kaltenborn Edits the News" (CBS). Brooklyn newspaper man. 8:30.

John Erskine (CBS—T). Columbia professor, Juilliard Foundation official, author, "pinch hitting" for Heywood Broun. 11:15

Recitalist

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). One-man show. 7:30.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—WEEI String Ensemble.
5:40 Two talks.
6:00 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News Exchange. Bob Emery.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 Political talk.
7:00 New England Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Reasonights—Robert L. Ripley, "Believe It or Not" Cartoonist.
8:00 Jesters, male trio.
8:15 Quincy Oil Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; male quartet.
9:30 NBC, General Motors Orchestra; Elliott Shaw, baritone; Brigadiers Quartet.
10:00 NBC, "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" sketch.
10:30 Political talk.
10:45 NBC, Symphonic Rhythm Makers.
11:00 NBC, Navy program; addresses, Hon. Charles F. Adams, Admiral William V. Pratt.
11:30 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Children's story program.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets; road reports.
6:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Digest.
6:15 Ray Sinatra and Eliot Daniels, piano duo.
6:30 McCoy trio; instrumental trio.
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:15 Recorded vocal duo.
8:30 NBC, Ingram Orchestra; male trio.
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra; soloist; male trio.
9:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Rochester Civic Orchestra; Lucille Johnson Bigelow, harpist.
10:30 NBC, "Empire Builders" sketch.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Digest.
11:00 McKneily's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 CBS, Children's story program.
5:45 Legal Stampers Orchestra; time.
6:00 La Lasine Orchestra.
6:15 Wilbar's Orchestra.
6:30 Shepard Orchestra.
6:45 Dairy & Food Council Orchestra.
7:00 Political talks.
7:30 CBS, Forhan's program.
7:45 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
8:00 Seth Parker's Singing School.
8:30 CBS, "Why a Democratic Congress Should Be Elected," Hon. Alfred E. Smith, from Providence.
9:00 CBS.—Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Henri Verbrugghen, conductor.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris"; soloists; male quartet; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; male quartet; soloist.
10:30 Political talks.
11:00 Time; news.
11:15 Constitutional Liberty League talk.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Asbury Park Casino Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Piano Melodies.
5:40 J. B. Kidney program.
5:45 News; football scores.
6:00 Fishermen's program.
6:15 George Sardella, ballads.
6:30 Organ recital; temperature.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:00 Time announcement.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, "Golden Gems"; Soloists; orchestra.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:40 p. m.—CBS, Speeches by G. Bernard Shaw and Prof. Albert Einstein, from Savoy Hotel, London.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Samuel Williams Comes Into His Own

By LOUISE HUBERT GUYOL

WILLIE WILLIAMS raced into the house, waving a letter that the postman handed him, one sunny Saturday in autumn.

"It's from Daddy," Willie shouted, hunting for his mother. "And it's postmarked Brooklyn Navy Yard," he said, handing the letter to Mrs. William Williams.

She opened it and looked at it and then she read, out loud:

Dear All My Family:
I shall be home tomorrow to stay for a long, long time, and then—

But Willie Williams did not wait to hear any more.

"Lily!" he shouted. "Lily! Lily!"

Lily came. She was Willie's little sister and she held their baby brother by the hand.

"Daddy's coming home," sang Willie, and Lily echoed, "Daddy's coming home." And Mother sang out, twice as gladly, "Daddy's coming home." And the baby said, quite low, but all filled in with chuckles, "Daddy—home."

Then they all laughed together, like music in an orchestra, and holding hands, went dancing round the house in Newport where they lived.

As they danced they sang, together: "Daddy—home!" and "Daddy—home!" and "Daddy—home!" making their song fit the baby's.

Then, suddenly, they all sat down, Mrs. Williams in a low chair with the baby on her lap, and Lily on the floor in front of her, and Willie on the floor beside his sister Lily.

And they looked at each other and laughed some more because Mr. William Williams was coming home.

Mr. William Williams was a cook, first-class, in the United States Navy, and he cooked for the captain of the U. S. S. Lexington, a great big airplane carrier that had been all winter on the far Pacific coast. Now, the ship was in New York and Mr. William Williams was coming home to his family. In the family there were:

The Williams Family

Mr. William Williams, who was Cook, First Class, for Uncle Sam.

And,

Mrs. William Williams, who was mother, first class, for her children.

And,

William Williams, Junior, who was a first class son (most of the time).

And,

Lilly Williams who (most of the time) was a first class daughter.

And

The Baby, who rated first class all the time by all the Williams family.

The Baby's name was Samuel, but they called him Silly, because, once upon a time they had found, in the great big, unabridged dictionary, that one meaning of that word was "Fortunate" and "Happy."

"And you are happy and fortunate, aren't you, Precious," asked Lily that autumn morning. And Willie said, "We are all fortunate and happy, because our Daddy's coming home." And Mother said,

"Then all of us should be called Silly, shouldn't we?"

Willie laughed, and shouted "No!" Lily shouted "No!" and laughed.

Mother laughed and nodded "Yes."

"Why not?" she asked.

"Because I am too big," said Willie, sticking out his chest quite far.

Lily held her head quite high and said, "Because I am too big."

And the baby slipping down from Mother's lap, held his head quite high, but not so high as Lily's, and stuck his chest quite far out, but not so far as Willie's, and said:

"Too-ooo-oo bi-ig."

Willie laughed and Lily laughed and Mother laughed, till all the house was filled with laughter, while the baby sang, "tooo-ooo-oo bii-ig."

Then Willie jumped up off the floor and took his cap.

"I'm going to the library," said he, and off he went.

He came back some time later and his eyes were full of fun, and he kept taking a piece of paper from his pocket and looking at words that were written on it, and moving his lips, but not letting the words get away from them and out into the air where anyone could hear them.

"What's the secret?" Lily asked, but Willie only shook his head.

On Sunday morning Mr. William Williams came.

He hugged Mother and he put his hands on her shoulders and held her off and said, "You look good to me."

Then he hugged Lily and put his hands on her shoulders and said, "You've grown to be a big, big girl."

And he held Willie off by the shoulders and said:

"And I know you've learned to spell."

Then, Willie stuck his chest out far and said,

"Yes, and I've learned that—"

"Sam-you-el"

But Mr. William Williams had picked up the baby and was tossing him high in the air.

"And you, are you just as fortunate and happy, as ever, my old Silly?" said Mr. William Williams.

But Willie Williams said:

"That word, in the great big unabridged dictionary is obsolete."

"What's that?" said Father, holding the baby to one side and looking down at Willie.

"Obsolete," repeated Willie. "And that means, out of use, and—"

"Our baby is not ob-so-leete!" cried Lily.

"Indeed he isn't," Father said, "but Silly is. And now I have another fine young son," and he put the baby down, "whose name is Samuel."

"Sam—you—el," the baby echoed, with chuckles in between, and all the Williamses burst out laughing, because he pulled such funny faces.

What We Were Called

1.
Don't creatures' names seem queer to you
When they are small?
You'd think the grown-up sort would do—
But not at all.

2.
A "PUPPY" was our dog, when he
Was small and fat,
And "KITTEN" we should say when we
Mean "little cat."

3.
When you hear "FOAL" it always means
A little horse;
When tiny sheep come on the scenes
They're "LAMBS," of course.

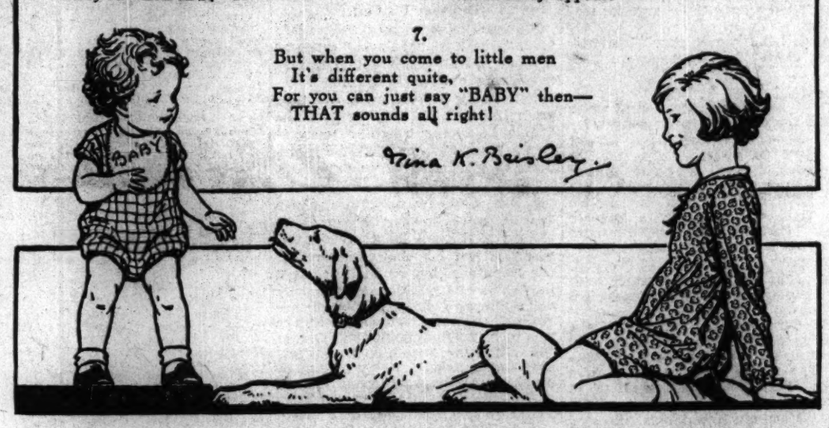
4.
"CUB," is the name a little bear
Will always get,
And once Dad called a tiny hare
A "LEVERET."

5.
And then when showing round a guest,
My Uncle Bob
Called a wee pigeon in its nest
"A likely 'SQUAB'."

6.
A swan's a "CYGNET" when it's small—
That's rather queer—
And "GOSLINGS," little geese you call
When they appear.

7.
But when you come to little men
It's different quite,
For you can just say "BABY" then—
THAT sounds all right!

Nina K. Beasley



The Garden's Party

"WHO wants to help make a pool in the corner of my garden?" asked "Auntie" Myers of the half dozen neighborhood children who were standing both inside and outside the fence looking at all the fascinating things she already had in her garden. There was a bird-bath, and a fountain that was the statue of a child, and several comfortable benches—and flowers, flowers everywhere.

"There'll be goldfish, frogs, snails and lovely pale yellow water lilies," she continued, and the eyes and the smiles of the children widened.

"We do," they cried in a joyous chorus, as soon as they had recovered from their first surprise.

A man was already at work in the corner of the garden digging with shovel and pick, and the children, after looking at him a moment, turned to Mrs. Myers and asked:

"What can we do?"

Old Nails?

"Well, you can get me some old nails to put in the bottom of the pool," she answered with a smile.

"Old nails?" they cried. "Why do you want old nails for a goldfish pool?"

"And frogs and snails," reminded someone near the back.

"I'm going to have water lilies too," said "Auntie" Myers. "Don't forget about that! I thought I would put some old nails in the bottom of the pool to supply iron for the things that are going to grow there."

The children looked at her doubtfully for a moment.. Yes, she was really serious, and when they realized this they rushed off with laughter and shouting. The news soon spread, as such news will, and in a short time not only the half dozen children who had agreed to help were back but a dozen more had joined them, and "Auntie" Myers had to make two trips to the basement to get enough baskets to hold all the nails and screws and bolts that they had brought her!

With 18 children standing around in her beautiful fenced-in garden, Mrs. Myers was a little anxious about all her lovely flowers. For, sad to say, these very same children had not always been careful of the flowers. For several years, when Mr. and Mrs. Myers had returned from their summer vacation, they had found their flowers destroyed, the stones from around the beds thrown on the grass, and only this year the bird-bath had been broken! So it was no wonder that now she looked at the children's eager faces and wondered what to do.

"Are you goint to cement it?" asked one of the older boys.

"Yes, and put stones all around the top," answered "Auntie" Myers. By this time you know that she wasn't really the aunt of all the neighborhood children, but all of them called her that because they loved her. (Yet, even so, they destroyed her flowers, if you can believe such a thing!)

"We'll get you some stones, then," they cried, and were off on a run once more.

While they were gone "Auntie" Myers wondered and wondered what she could do to make the children realize that beautiful flowers and shrubs and pools were to be looked at, loved, and used, but never, never destroyed. When they returned with hands and arms full of stones of every imaginable shape and size, she said to them:

"This pool will really be partly yours, because you are doing so much work on it."

The children all smiled, as pleased as could be at that idea.

"Auntie" Myers Explains

"But that doesn't mean that any one of you can catch the fish or the frogs or the snails—for then all the rest of you would have to do without some for little boys and girls; then Auntie Myers said:

"The garden is waiting to thank you for all the love you've shown it.'"

Then the children all followed her to the arched gate, and through it into the garden. Between two trees there was a big square table loaded down with everything that makes a party a party. The children gave a little gasp of delight. They looked around the garden and gave another little gasp of delight, for all the lovely fall flowers were in full bloom and it looked as if a rainbow had fallen from the sky.

Now the time of this party was "Once Upon a Time" (several years ago), and, true to her promise, Auntie Myers and the garden have given the children a party every single year since, for from that day to this all the boys and girls have loved the garden—and in fact all gardens—and some of them have even started little gardens of their very own!

Peter Bear Remembers

Founded on Fact

VERY early one Saturday morning, Mrs. Himalayan Bear woke her son, Peter, and started to rub and scrub him almost away. (And he daren't ask why because of getting soap in his mouth)

"Now, my child," she said, stopping suddenly, "you are going a long, long journey to a place called England. But first I must have a serious talk with you."

"Yes, Mother dear," answered Peter Bear politely, listening while he ate his breakfast honey.

Soon afterward, his mother gave one last brush to the white patch on his black waistcoat, and the men came for him.

"Good-by, Peter darling," said Mrs. Himalayan Bear, "remember to keep your promise."

"Good-by, and certainly, Mother dear," he answered, tying a knot in his best handkerchief to remind him.

But when he saw the vast ocean, he was so busy wondering how many animals could bathe in it at once that he allowed part of the promise to slip away. And when the knot was washed out of his best handkerchief, a bit more of it went, too.

As the ship splashed near to England, Peter Bear thought, "It's getting cold—this must be what human beings call 'autumn weather.'"

And he pulled his fur coat closer round him.

But he didn't really bother about the coldness till the ship sailed into the harbor, and shrieked, "This is England," and a chill little wind ran forward and pulled his nose.

"That's not polite," exclaimed Peter Bear, clambering after it, and forgetting every word about that promise.

Bill, his keeper, soon caught him, however, and took him to the city zoo. And for the rest of the evening Peter Bear was extra good, licking up a new kind of honey, labeled "Condensed Milk."

But next morning he woke to find the same little wind blowing him.

"It's colder than I thought," he said, "I'll take a walk round."

And he shook and tugged at the wooden bars of his cage till they gave way and he could climb out.

He was having a most interesting talk with a grandfather lion when Bill found him, and led him to a stronger cage. Before Peter Bear could escape again, he was sent to a new zoo in the country.

"Just look at that," said Bill, showing him the large bear pit, with its splendid bathing pool, and tall trees, "Animals weren't so well treated in my young days!"

You would have expected Peter Bear to be happy there for ever. But one morning he came out of the swimming bath, shook himself, and said, "Brrr, it's very cold!"

Then, instead of asking his kind keeper for either a fire or a hot water bottle, he decided to run away to a warmer country. So, swarming up the tree, he climbed out of the pit, and set out, not knowing that there was a large, damp sea in the way.

Bill had to leave his dinner and recapture Peter Bear, and when the same thing happened a few days later he said severely, "Now, you'll have to go back to the big city zoo."

So very soon Peter found himself in a cage with iron bars, and he said, "It's no use—I must escape before Winter arrives with his ice and snow.'

How he got out that time nobody knew. But Bill found him wandering about one morning, and said, "Now, I must speak very seriously to you. If you persist in these climbing ways, you will be sent back in disgrace to your dear mother, in the vast forests of the Himalayas."

Peter Bear jumped with surprise. "A serious talk and my dear mother!" he exclaimed. "Gracious me, the last thing I promised her was, 'I'll do as I'm told, and not go climbing here today, and there tomorrow.' Oh, my!"

Very slowly he got up and waddled back to his cage, where he sat thinking, "In future, I mustn't climb anything higher than a blade of grass!"

And after that he never felt the cold all winter, because his goodness warmed him right to his very toes!

To a Far Port

A little boat went floating by,
A little boat, a little boat,
Drifting to a far port, and I
Leaned down to watch it float.

The boat had never a single sail,
But a good breeze bore it on its way.
I waved and gave the captain hail,
But she hadn't a word to say,—

For the captain was a ladybird
In a uniform of red,
And her little boat a maple leaf,
And on and on it sped.

EDNA HOWE

Missing Letters Puzzle

Beginning With the Letter A in the Lower Left-Hand Corner and Continuing Around the Border to the Letter S in the Lower Right-Hand Corner Is a Sentence in Which Every Third Space Has Been Left Blank, Making a Total of 17 Empty Squares at the Bottom of the Border Are the 17 Missing Squares. When These Are Replaced Correctly the Sentence Is One Written by Saint Francis of Assisi.

A Letter Game

The leader takes her place before the group of players. Pointing suddenly to someone she says, "What letter do you choose?" The one addressed may name any letter she pleases. Let us suppose that she chooses the letter M.

The leader then calls for the name of a foreign city, a bird, a fish, a general, a president, an article of wearing apparel, a mountain, a poem, a vegetable, or anything else she desires. Pointing suddenly to one of the players, she says, "M, M, M," and this player must give an answer beginning with the letter M. If she does so before "M" is repeated the third time, well and good. If not, the player caught must exchange places with the leader, and the game begins again. If the answer is correct, a different thing is demanded from another player, and so on, until someone is caught to take the place of the leader.

The Laughing Lizards

One morning a young lizard said to his mother, "I'm going out to lie in the sun."

"Watch out for snakes," the mother lizard replied. "If one comes, put the end of your tail in your mouth. Then he can't swallow you."

So the young lizard lay in the sun just as happy as he could be. Very soon he saw a snake coming out of the long grass. Quick as a wink the young lizard put the end of his tail in his mouth, just as his mother had told him to do. "I don't want that snake to swallow me," he said to himself.

The snake looked at the lizard. Then he said to himself, "I wonder where I can begin to swallow that lizard. I can't begin at his head when he has his tail in his mouth, and I can't begin at his tail. I'll have to find a lizard that doesn't know that trick.

So the snake looked and looked for a lizard that didn't know about putting the end of his tail in his mouth. But every lizard knew about it. Quick as a wink, as soon as a snake came in sight, every lizard would put his tail in his mouth.

After a while the snake was tired of traveling about through the wood, and went to his home without swallowing one lizard. That made the lizards laugh and laugh—and they're laughing yet.

The Bookmark Speaks

In the city of Manchester, England, there are 14 branch public libraries with Young People's Rooms attached. Here, books may be borrowed from the lending department, and there is also an assistant in each to give advice to readers—if they ask for it. In the reading rooms the bookmarks send out a special message, saying:

"Once upon a time a library book was overheard talking to a boy who had just borrowed it, and this is what it said:

"'Please don't handle me with dirty hands. I should be ashamed to be seen when the next boy or girl borrowed me.

"'Don't leave me out in the rain, or make marks on me with your pen or pencil. It would spoil my looks.

"'Or lean on me with your elbows when you are reading me. . . . It hurts.

"'Or open me and lay me face down on the table. You would not like to be treated so.

"'Or put between my leaves a pencil or anything thicker than a single sheet of paper like this . . .

"'Remember, I want to visit many other boys and girls after you have done with me.

"'Besides, I may met you again some day, and you would be sorry to see me looking old and torn and soiled.

"'Help to keep me fresh and clean, and I will help you to be happy.'"

Pigeons as Pets

ONE of the nicest things to see in a park is a flock of pigeons. They walk about on the lawns cooing, and eating dainties which people give them. They are so pretty and make such nice pets that I am sure every child would like to know something about them.

In nesting time both parent pigeons sit on the eggs. They take turns and seem to change at the same hours each day, though they have no clocks to tell them the time.

When hatched the babies are not at all attractive, with their great mouths. Both parents stuff the babies' mouths with food and when you see a baby pigeon being fed you might think it is being choked, because the parents' bill is crammed so far down the tiny one's throat, but no such thing happens.

Little pigeons grow fast and before long begin to feather out and in several weeks leave the nest, though the parents still feed them. How proudly the tiny things strut about! They feel so grown up and yet they still are babies.

Pigeons are very clean and like other birds bathe every day. So they must be given a large pan or a pool for bathing. One of the first and most amusing things a baby pigeon does is to take a bath by his own little self, making the water splash in all directions. Pigeons are hearty eaters. Grain is their main food but they also like plenty of greens.

The fantail pigeon is as proud as a peacock and struts about, whirling itself around. Their fantails are very pretty and are so attractive on the baby pigeons. The tail comes over the head and looks something like a dainty parasol. These pigeons hatch many broods but often desert them, so that the little helpless babies must rely on the goodness of some other pigeon mother to care for them. In color, the fantail is black, with red and green tinges to the feathers. They are very tame pigeons and make good pets.

The brown and white tumbler pigeons are pretty and interesting. They can go up in the sky till nearly out of sight and then come down by tumbling over and over until they reach the ground. They are as tame as fantails and are better parents.

German ice pigeons are gray, with a tinge of blue. They are larger than fantails and tumblers and not easily tamed. Feathers on their feet help them to walk on the ice.

After pigeons have become accustomed to a place you can let them have their freedom. Then they will fly around in your trees and walk on your lawn, cooing happily.

The Mail Bag

Braintree, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

For a long time I have been wanting to write to you. But I was quite uncertain as to what I should say! I have a dog named Prince, and a cat named Ruffles. She reminds me of Buzzy. She purrs nearly all the time.

We live in a dear little old-fashioned house with a low hanging roof. In the winter at night it looks just like a picture sitting there in the moonlight with the snow all around it. In the summer I have a very nice time. Last year I joined the Camp Fire Girls. This summer I went to a Camp Fire Girls' Camp. Last July in the Mail Bag I saw a letter from a Camp Fire Girl in California. I wrote a letter to her but I didn't send it. I am sending the letter to you now because Mama said you kept a record of all the names, and maybe you could send it just the same.

I love the Mail Bag, Snubs, the Cheerups, Waddles, and the Children's Page. I am 12 years old and I should like to have pen friends from all over the world. Priscilla G.

[Your letter has been forwarded, Priscilla. —Ed.]

Plainfield, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

I am 9 years old and live in Plainfield, N. J. I love animals and my pets are a dog named King, four turtles named Spotty, Dotty, Tiny, Jumps, and a fish called Flitty. I also have 200 stuffed animals.

This summer we went to Plattsburg, N. Y., and went fishing every evening and caught a lot of fish.

I should like to correspond with any girl who is fond of animals. I would like to correspond with Ruth S., Huntington Park, Calif., Will you please send me her address?

Louise H.

[If you will send in your letter to Ruth we will forward it to her, Louise.—Editor.]

Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag. I correspond with a boy in Canada. I should also like to correspond with a boy in South Africa. I am 10 years old and have joined the Boy Scouts. I hope some boy in South Africa of about my own age will see this letter and write to me. Best wishes to the Mail Bag.

Kenneth G.

River John, Nova Scotia, Canada

Dear Editor:

Is there room in your huge Mail Bag for just another letter? I enjoy it very much, and would like to correspond with any girl speaking the English language. I am 12 years of age.

We have seen over 30 different kinds of birds this summer in our garden. On one of the syringa bushes a yellow warbler built its nest. There were three young birds hatched. It was very interesting to watch them being fed. The nest was built of birch bark, string and feathers.

Maude DeW.

Edmonds, Washington

Dear Editor:

Edmonds is about 16 miles from Seattle, Washington. It is a beautiful little place for its size.

I am very interested in the Monitor and enjoy it very much. I get many things that I need during school out of it, such as Current Events and other geography and history subjects.

I love to write letters and get letters from children in all parts of the world, so I would surely appreciate it if any girl would write to me. I am 11 years old.

With love to the Mail Bag.

Fern A.

Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag, as I have only just become interested in it. I hope we shall become better acquainted.

I am a boy of 11 years and live in one of the suburbs of Melbourne, Victoria. I should like to write to somebody in a foreign country, especially in central or northern India, or in America. It would be a great way to become friendly with people in other countries. Roy H.

Kew Gardens, Surrey, England

Dear Editor:

This my second letter to the Mail Bag. I collect stamps and would like to hear from any girl from Greece, the Argentine Republic or France, especially those who collect stamps. I have a black cat whose name is Bobby; he is 2 years old. I am 9 years old, and have two little sisters; one is 5 and the other is 3.

We live in Kew, very near Kew Gardens; we often go there in summer. The rhododendrons are beautiful. I like "Milly-Molly-Mandy," "The Reading Club," Snubs and Mr. Scroggins. We go to Sunday school every Sunday. Give my love to all the Mail Baggers. Lois C.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Have You Read?

Chi-Wee, by Grace Moon. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday. $2.

"Chi-wee" is an interesting book that may be ranked high in the field of children's literature. In telling this story of the life of a Pueblo Indian girl, her adventures and daily life in the mesa, the canyon, and the desert, the author is writing of things she has known and seen, and her husband, Carl Moon, has aided her greatly. "Chi-wee" has been preceded by "Lost Indian Magic," and is followed by "Chi-wee and Loki."

Chi-wee lives in the land of blue sky and sunshine with the entire space of the desert for her camping grounds. As you read the story you can almost smell the sagebrush and feel the desert wind in your face. You can almost see the brown rabbits scampering from one sand bank to another, and hear the distant cry of the desert coyote. Chi-wee gathers pinyon nuts, and gets clay for mother's brown jars. She plays with her brother, Loki, on the mesa, and often weaves beautiful blankets and materials on the loom. One day, by accident, she discovers a very precious red clay for pottery. Once, she is able to protect her small brother, proving that "Indian hearts are like white hearts inside," as her mother has so often told her. Chi-wee is the truest kind of American, with her straight, black hair and dark eyes. Girls who have enjoyed the Swiss Heidi, and the Russian Katrinka, will enjoy and love also the Indian Chi-wee, for she will prove a real and delightful companion.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Letter Change Puzzle published Oct. 20:

Mole, paste, lass, steed.
(More haste, less speed.)

The Sunbeams Form a Club

IT WAS going to be a pouring wet day—there was no doubt about it. Try as they would, the sunbeam children could not see through the thick blanket that Mrs. Cloud had spread across the sky.

So they decided to have a general meeting, because they thought it would be rather fine to have a special club of their own, with a password, and a secret sign, and—oh! all the nice things that make such a club interesting. So finding a snug little corner in the tiptop of the clouds, they posted a sentry outside, to watch for Mrs. Cloud's blanket to be rolled back, and sat down in a ring.

"Now," said Solomon Sunbeam, who had been given the important post of chairman, "if you will listen very quietly, I will read to you the rules I thought we might adopt for our club. We will discuss these, and then, when we have voted on them, we can decide what our name shall be."

"And a password, and a secret sign," said Susy, "we mustn't forget those."

"Right," said Solomon. "Here are the rules:

1. Whereas it is understood that sunbeams must shine all the time, the club shall mean an extra special bright shining effort on the part of its members.
2. All sunbeam children shall be eligible for membership.
3. Like the Scout children on the earth, sunbeam members shall give help wherever they can. They shall go out of their way to find the darkest corners on their journeys, and help flowers, birds, water, everything, to have a happy time.

"Now," Solomon went on in a very grown-up manner, "we will proceed to the question of our name."

After they had been thinking hard for a while, Willie Sunbeam suggested "Sunbeam Rangers," "because," he said, "it sounds full of adventure."

Susy thought "The Splendid Questers" would be a good name. "You see," she said, "that is what we really are."

"Agreed," said Wilfrid, "but I vote in deference to our chairman"—and he bowed toward Solomon, "that we should call it 'Solomon Sunbeam's Shining Club,' for we would never have had a club at all if Solomon had not suggested it."

In the end the voting was for "Happy Sunbeam Shining Club."

"Really, you know," said Solomon, "that exactly sums up what we are going to be."

Before they had time to decide on the password and secret sign an excited sentry came rushing in. He had just noticed the tiniest rift in Mrs. Cloud's blanket. Would they please hurry out and see if they could help him to make it bigger.

So out trooped the Happy Sunbeam Shining Club with their sharpest sunspears, and after very, very hard work they succeeded in getting through to the earth world down below. And the world people thought they had never seen the sunbeams dance more cheerfully or sparkle more delightfully than they did that day.

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THE HOME FORUM

When Fiction Became Serious

"MY grandaunt Eliza was the first utterer of the famous saying: 'Sooner than be idle I'd take a book and read.'" The "book," it is hardly necessary to say, indicates a novel, and the grandnephew is Mr. Ford Madox Ford, whose essay on "The English Novel: from the earliest days to the death of Joseph Conrad," has made its appearance in an English edition. The moral judgment implied in the words of Mr. Ford's elderly relative need not surprise us; for her contemporary, John Ruskin, was capable of describing a novel as "a feigned, fictitious, artificial, supernatural, put-together-out-of-one's-head thing." If Ruskin thought so, we certainly cannot blame Grandaunt Eliza.

Yet that was the time when Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot and Anthony Trollope were producing their best books; when George Meredith was already beginning, and Thomas Hardy was feeling his way. Long before the century was out the whole English-reading world had been converted to a view of the novel which held it to be a very serious form of writing, capable of instructing as well as amusing.

As soon as it was established that characters and incidents in fiction had to be "true to life," its position as an important form of literature was settled. But that was not all. Fielding long before had tried to prove that the novel, no less than a tragic drama, might be a form of art. Yet it was not till toward the end of the nineteenth century that English and American critics gave the same studious attention to its form and technique as they had been accustomed to bestow in the case of poetry. But the novel today holds first place in the sphere of imaginative writing.

There was one reason, among others, why full honors could no longer be withheld from it. The main effort of imaginative literature throughout the history of the English people down to about the middle of the nineteenth century was put forth in the medium of poetry—or, shall we say, poetry and drama, most of the drama itself being poetic. Yet so profound is the change which has come over the literary habits of the modern world that in recent decades the main effort of imaginative literature has been achieved in the medium of prose fiction. Thomas Hardy always felt that his true vocation lay not in fiction, but in poetry. Impelled by the changed demand of the time in which he lived, he devoted his best years, not to the poetry which he longed to write, but to his novels.

And so with the novelists of some decades later. They, by this time, were accustomed to the conception of a novel as an imaginative work susceptible to form and beauty, demanding the exercise of the most delicate technique; and they were aware of no æsthetic self-abnegation in devoting themselves to fiction rather than poetry. Before them were great French and Russian models—Flaubert, De Maupassant, Turgenieff—and they were more disposed to study these, for whom fiction had contained beauty, rather than Dickens and Thackeray, who had been content with a rough and ready imitation of human life. For the present generation the best fiction has to a very considerable extent usurped the place of poetry, and satisfies some of the same needs.

If we ask what those needs are, the answer is not easily stated. Mr. Ford Madox Ford throws out the suggestion, lightly and characteristically, that "the function of the Arts in the State . . . is so to aerate the mind of the taxpayer as to make him less dull a boy." I like the word "aerate," for it seems to suggest that, however intensely serious the purpose of a novel is, it may defeat its own end if—in another sense—it takes itself too seriously.

The business man who is nothing but a business man or the politician who is nothing but a politician becomes an intolerable bore because he is putting a disproportionate emphasis on a single fragment of existence. A good novel—like a work of art of any kind, could he expose himself to its influence—brings in other aspects of the world to redress the balance. The novel takes us away from our own personal concerns, and away from utilitarian or academic considerations, and enables us to establish contacts with a world to which all humanity belongs, and in which people dare to think their most intimate thoughts aloud.

Mr. Ford suggests that in the more restricted social conditions of earlier periods of civilization this need for mental aeration was satisfied by "gossip." It is a pleasing idea, I could instance some remote English villages today—or, better still, a small peasant community among the mountains of the Balkans—where much of the talk is tittle-tattle about the smallest trifles, and much of it a calm account of daily human incidents, of sowing and harvesting, or of manifestations of joy and sorrow. If we attend to the gossip of a neighborhood in a small community we may be constantly reminded of the characteristic comments of a chorus in Greek drama, in which the incidents of significance are noted, and the moral drawn. It is an ingenious idea that the novel had to be invented for our hurrying business world, to give us back the intimacies that we had lost.

But the theory will scarcely hold, for in primitive communities life was apt to be so dull that the imagination had to be quickened with romances, fairy tales, ballads and the like. It is undeniable that the late appearance of the novel in literary history is due to the fact that it was only late in history that large numbers of persons were able to avail themselves of the products of the printing press. The epic was recited. The drama was seen and heard. The ballad was sung. But the novel is read, with the help only of one's own eyes. It could not become a popular form of art till there was a large reading public.

But such is the elasticity of its form that it is not surprising that it carried all before it when once it had become available to all classes of men and women. It satisfied more readily than any other kind of literature the need of human beings for vicarious experience. In the main, fiction—like all art—is to be regarded, not as an escape from human experience, but an extension of it—a widening of the horizon, so that we not only know what is happening on the other side of the hill which blocked our view, but what is happening in the experience of other people when their spoken words give no clue. Much of the value of fiction lies in this intimacy. It is pure "human interest," unalloyed.

R. A. S-J.

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Spanish Benisa

South of the town, and southeast of the highroad, rises a much greater headland, the Mongó. We had seen its seaward face from the deck of the Manuel Arnus as we sailed along this coast to Barcelona. Then, only the sheer cliff and the orange-hued peaks rising full two thousand feet into the air, and the peaks of other mountains crowding behind it had been visible.

Approached from the north, one saw that there was a narrow pass between the Mongó and its brother peaks, and through this pass the highroad threaded its white ribbon. The ground was rising steadily. On either side were vineyards of the raisin grapes for which the district is renowned, and olive groves.

In the midst of these stood Benisa.

We saw the town on its own hill among the olive groves with the mountains at its back, for some little while before the road wound close to it, close enough to see its tall old church with unglazed windows through which tendrils of green ivy stretched investigating fingers, its soft brown houses, the color of the rocks, the orange and lemon trees in its tiny walled gardens. But it is not these things that make Benisa the never-to-be-forgotten high spot of that drive along the coast from Barcelona southward. Other villages that we passed had all these and more, but no other village or lonely hillside had that gigantic green amphitheatre, curving down deeper and deeper from the height on which the village stood, in terrace on terrace of olives and figs and vines; down, down, down, two hundred feet and more, until it opened on the sea and a massive orange brown rock that rose out of the waters and had only a narrow thread of sand to tie it to the shore.

I do not know Benisa's history, if it has a history. I cannot tell what great men and women it mothered, or if such greatness ever walked its streets. It is not in the guide books. . . . It has no hotel. . . . But when other travellers bring out their tales of Sorrento and Corfu, and the Golden Horn, the Good Sport and I smile without envy and say when they are done: "Ah, but have you seen Benisa?" — DOROTHY GILES, in "The Road Through Spain."

Birds From Exact Knowledge

KARL PLATH has been interested in birds since his early boyhood, and his aviary is one of the finest private collections in America; it even contains specimens not owned in zoological gardens of this country. The neighbors are treated to some of the most beautiful morning songs that come from the throats of birds the world over. Most of his birds are of tropical varieties, rare, beautiful, delicate, yet with his constant loving care they live long and happily in the changeable Chicago climate.

In the winter they live indoors under the eaves of a gable roof within sight of the studio table where the artist makes careful drawings and water colors of them for publication and other uses where intelligent, exact knowledge is imperative and for which they are the source of inspiration.

In summer they are moved to an outdoor aviary in the charming little yard and appear to be as happy as they are colorful. A blue and gray macaw struts about the yard and trees as he pleases and talks to the family just as he does on his perch in the house, sputtering like an obstinate child when made to go in for the night.

Several trips to the West Indies and the Bermudas as well as visits to the most important zoological gardens of this country have furnished much material for the artist's work.

His paintings of birds show his underlying exact knowledge, but the handling is decorative and his paint quality has won him place in many exhibitions and recognition and membership in an organization where the entry requirement is excellence of workmanship. Visitors to the Chicago Art Institute find his work there in current exhibits, both local and national, while his writings and illustrations have carried his fame from his Chicago home over England and Australia.

The cockatoo is an Australian bird. It has been known from the earliest time as a pet in the household. It is usually white, with a lemon or salmon crest. This canvas shows a group of these birds on a branch of deep green against a turquoise background. It has been shown in important exhibitions.

There are some seventy birds in Mr. Plath's group. Among them are found the gayest of colors and the quietest: a leaf-green, scarlet and turquoise-blue hanging or bat parrot; a pair of Western bluebirds, a sugar bird—turquoise crowned; two species of lovebirds; a whyda; a weaver bird; thrushes with their lovely song, and the solitaire, whose beautiful voice sounds like the tinkling of a windbell. There are birds from Japan, China, and Africa; orange, blue, green, scarlet, iridescent, a gorgeous collection made by a lover of both birds and color.

Courtesy of the Artist

"Cockatoos." From a Painting by Karl Plath

Japan's Ume Flower

The ume flower—or plum-flower—belongs to the history, literature and art of Japan; it is celebrated in the Sho-gatsu, the January good-will festival.

It is an injustice to westerners, no less than to the Japanese, that many of their most beautiful and characteristic plants have been irretrievably labeled for the Occident with utilitarian and misleading names. The national sakura, with its wonder of pink, fruitless efflorescence, is tersely called by westerners "cherry," but it has no relation to the edible cherry. The exquisite thorn boke, in its varieties of single and double florets of crimson, white salmon and pink, is ticketed loosely "Japan Quince." The Japanese have quinces a-plenty, but these have not the faintest connection with boke. But worst of all—the ume—that flower of symbolism, culture, legend and lore—having been once termed by some Englishman a "plum," must remain a plum as long as vegetation endures.

Of the many Japanese festivals none equals in importance the bright, three-day celebration of Sho-gatsu, at the opening of the year. Before the last night of the old season comes, all business debts must be paid, and the houses themselves scoured and swept to the tiniest corner where dust might be hiding. The New Year sun is supposed to rise upon an immaculate community. The ume, being as it were a part of this happy festival, is a symbol of congratulation and good will.

But, aside from Sho-gatsu, the ume is, to the people, essentially a classic flower, sprung from the Golden Age of China's past. Westerners have something of the same feeling toward the narcissus, the Grecian myrtle and the pomegranate.

The date of the actual bringing over of the ume is not known. In the earliest collection of Japanese poems, the Manyoshu, published in the eighth century A.D., many allusions to them as to a plant already loved and known are found. One stanza runs:

"On the plum-blossoms
Thick fell the snow,
I wished to gather some to show thee
But it melted in my hands."

This dainty conception of the snow on plum-flowers, so intermingled in fragile beauty and in faint, chill fragrance that one is mistaken for the other, is a favorite among the Japanese, and is often met with in later verse.

But many flower lovers in the West care little for their own classic origins, much less those of a strange land. Let us speak of the little plum trees growing in pots, to be seen in Tokio, or old plum gardens to be visited in the country. Of the potted plums, each separate one is an artistic study, not only with regard to blossoming qualities, to form and color, but because the combined effects are always in harmonious relation to the pot in which the plant grows. The writer once saw a translucent salmon-pink bush, springing like an ecstatic young geyser from a tall pot of silvery blue, and a mysterious yellow-green apparition of bloom set in a wide, flat bowl of jade, that seemed to draw forth new beauty from a color already unusual.

It is said that there are five hundred varieties. In color alone the gradations are almost endless, for not only do the petals themselves vary in texture, color and amount of doubling and manner of growth; but the sheathing calyx underneath them may be silver-green, deep-green, white, yellowish-green, red, bronze, and so on through hundreds of modifications. The more usual tones of the petals are white, crimson, and pink, through various degrees; but one has seen a clear, faint yellow plum flower, thin and crumpled like a poppy leaf, and greenish "tea colored" blooms and spectral blue flowers that shone with an almost unearthly beauty. As for the fragrance of the ume, there is nothing else in the world like it. It is something like that of an opening waterlily.

After years of residence, if you have proved yourself worthy, you may, at the blossoming season, be taken into some quiet, hedge-protected treasury of beauty which is the special care and pride of a world-famous warrior, statesman, or poet. There has ever been a curious analogy between the order of intellect that makes for greatness, in the Far East, and the temperament which finds its joy and relaxation in the tending of garden plants, particularly the ume.

An old, gnarled trunk, seemingly very old, with yet a perfect sunburst of green twigs and rosy flowers, symbolizes to such persons the beautiful qualities of youth, beauty, and art. These trunks are given names. An individual tree, much loved, is given a name like a person, and is spoken of in the owner's home, as a member of the family. Names have generally a classic or poetical origin, as if we were to call some favorite shrub, that once a year covers itself with whiteness, "Leda's Swan."

And not only are the characteristic features of a plant thus noted, but they are often deliberately trained to represent an abstract thought, a poetic allusion, or the mannerism of a special artist—even a school of artists. A smooth-bark tree, with round spots of lichen and infrequent but enormous blooms of white, would be inevitably a Korin. One sees this very growth on screen or villa wall. Those gray, metallic twigs lie, in dull silver, across many a lacquered box; while the flat, unmodulated disks of mother-of-pearl waiting to be transferred. Again one is shown a Dragon Plum, fresh from the brush of Sesshu, who lived over four centuries ago.

Etude

The day sings a golden song
And the sky has leaned so low
A bit is snared on a slender stem;

From the eaves mauve pigeons watch
Late robins peck forgotten plums,
Stirring the drowsing leaves;

Song sparrows touched to silence,
Wait with the purple grapes—
Listening.

Across the russet fields
Into the high clear tune—
Far hills breathe an alto haze;

Water lilies draw satin folds
Over honey bees
Asleep in their hearts;

Into the golden song
Creeps the minor note of dusk—
And night hums a violet chord.

CAROLINE LAWRENCE DIER.

Portrait

The author sat at his desk, reading galley proofs on his last book. He rose and greeted his caller with courtly grace. More than six feet tall, his figure was erect, with a scarcely noticeable droop to the shoulders, over which his long morning coat hung clingingly to the slender form. His long thin face was marked by a prominent nose, and iron-gray mustache which drooped over a not too wide mouth. His skin usually bore a suntan that spoke of long hours at golf. Clear kindly eyes rested quietly beneath heavy eyebrows. They looked straight into the eyes facing him, not piercingly, but with that frank truthfulness that gave confidence and invited it. Slender, strong hands held themselves quietly clasped before him as he talked. He was at peace. More than all else, his ever cheerful kindness endeared him to whomsoever might converse with him. It might be the governor of a state or the cub reporter. He usually knew a way to help a difficult situation, and always gave the encouraging word. All would be righted. There was no occasion for alarm. Even when he walked into the office one day, his presence alone brought a calm that restored harmony. Physically he was wiry rather than robust, yet that inner flaming spirit of unselfishness made him a tower of strength, not only to his immediate associates but to all with whom he came in contact.

דאָם גלויבען אין אונזעהענע זאכען

(איבערועצט פאר דעם „קרי מסשען סויטענס מאניטאר")

אין פערשידענע מחיילען פון דער וועלט
חייבט צוטאָג ווערט א שטארקער מערזוך
נעמאכט צו פערגיכטען די מענשעטס צוי-
מרוי אין גאָט, אין צו צוויינגען זיי צו
שנערקענען די פערגיכטענדע גלויבען פון
אמתאיזם, דאָם חייסט אז זיי זאָלען אפּלויי-
קענען גאָט נאָר אין נאכצוען. די נעשיכטע
פון דער מענשחיים פערשאָפּט אונז סיט
פילע בעוויזען אז ס'זעלבע פערזוכען תש-
בען נים נעלונגען צו פערגיכטען נאָר אין
נאכצוען דעם מענשענס אינסטינקטיוונער
גלויבען אין די אונזעהנטע וואהרהייטען
וועלכע ליגען פערשלאָסען אין די מענשענס
הערצער. אין פערלויף פון הונדערטער יאָר-
רען האָט דייזער גלויבען בעפעהיגט די יע-
ניגע וועלכע האָבען פון פערמאָגט צו מרי-
אומפירען אויבער פערשאָלטונג און פיין,
זיינ כאראקטער ווקט זי טאָר אז, אברהם
אביזו האָט אריינגעקראכט אין דער הויפּ-
צווועק פון דער נעמליכער לויבעט איז ס פער-
לאָנג צו בעשפּרעכן אזעלכע צייטנע
פון דער וועלט, אוז צו בעציונגן אז דער
בערענגען צוויק אין נעדאנק די פראכט-
פולע וועלטער פון לאמפיר, וועלכע האָט
אויסגעדרוקען צו זיין חבר אין שטערק,
בשעת די פלאמען האָבען זיך פערשפרייט
אויבער זיין. „ביב זיך נים אונטער, רידלי,
מיין פריינט, ווייל הויפּט, ס'וועט נאָכגאָנג,
וועלען מיר אנצינדען א ליכט אין ענגלאנד,
וואָס איך האָף, וועט קיין מאָל נים פער-
לעשען וועדען." דייזע מעגען האָפּ פעשטיפ
אין די אומרוהיגע מעג פון דער רעפאָרמא-
ציאָן, די גרויסע רעליגיעזע רעוואָלוציאָן
וואָס האָט זיך פערשפרייט אויבער ענגלאנד
אין דעם סוסנען יאָרהונדערט, אוז וואָס
חיילט די קראָנקע, אוז צוואכט די יונגער,
אוז מרייסט די צוברעכענע הערצער. פוּס
גלויבען האָפּ קיין שוויכוח נים סוס לייכטע
גלויבענסיי, אָדער פערגלויבען, דערפאר
וואָס עס שאָטפּט פון א בעלויכטענדע
פערזיכערונג אין גאָטס אל-מעכטיגקייט.
דאָרט וואו די פאָרשערלעך מעג פון דער רעפאָרמא-
ציאָן, די גרויסע רעליגיעזע רעוואָלוציאָן
וואָס האָט זיך פערשפרייט אויבער ענגלאנד
אין דעם סוסנען יאָרהונדערט, אוז אלי-
מעכטיגן אין יקוסט בעסער פיר אירם
שוין שוידערונג פון דייזן אסת אוז אז עמי-
נענץ שולדערונג פון דייזן אסת אוז צו עמי-
נען וועדען אין דעם ספר הבקוק, וואו דער
נביא שרייבט, „אפּשפּע דער פייגענבוים
בליהט נים, אוז עס וועט נים זיין קיין
פירות אויף דעם וויינשטאָק, אוז די ארבייט
אן דעם איינבערטרוים וועט פעהל שלאָגען,
אוז די פעלדער וועלען אויך קיין עסען
מאכען, אוז וועדען די שאָף פון דעם שטאל
זיינען אויך פערשוינדען, אז עס זאָל קיין
רינדער נים זיין אין דעם שטאל; דאָך וועל
איך טיך דערפרייען, אין גאָט אויך וועל
פרייליך זיין, אוז דעם גאָט פון מיין הילף."
אין דייזע וועדערער זעהען מיר אז דער
נביא פערלאָזט זיך אויף גאָט, אוז פרייט זיך
אין די נייסטינג פאקטען וועלכע גאָט, דער
פאָטער-מוטער פון דער נאנצער וועלט, אוז
פרייט זיך סוס דעם אסת אז דער מענש איז
בעשאפען אין זיין בעשטאלט אוז גלייכנים,
אכוואהל די מאכערייען בעוויייזען צייטנע
אז ער וועדער זאָל קומס צו אז ערדע, אוז
אז די וועלט איז פול סוס, צרות אוז אונ-
גליק, אוא צוטרוי אין גאָט וני דער נביא
האָט נעהאָפּט וועס סוס כל סוף בעזיעגען אלע
מאכטיריעלע באשעפענסען, אוז וועס בעזוי-
זען אויף דעם שורש וואו די נעשליכע
פרוכט נעפונען זיך.

א גלויבען וואָס זאָל פערמאָגען די טעלות
פון שאפערקייט אוז סוסה איז נים צו בע-
קומען וועדען אין אלע אונזערע נוטצען. אוז
זיין סיר אינזיכטיגע פערשאָאנד, איז דער נייסט נע-
וואונעדער בעוויייז אז די מאכט פון גאָט
קען בעזיעגען יעדען סען זיינד, אוז קיין
נרויגען יעדען נעשליכען בעפעהל. דערך
דעם שוידיים פון קריסטשען סויענס לערענט
דער נעהאָרזאמליכער, אוז ערקענטער שוי-
ליכקייט נאכצוגעבען אוז די קריסט-
ליך-וויסענשאפטליכע פאָלגשאפט.
(The Christian Science Publishing Society).

סים גרוים תפלה, אזוי וויי יקוזוסים תלמידים
האבען אויהס נעבעטען, אז אונזער גלויבען
זאָל פערגרעסערט ווערדען. אוז באלד ווי סיר
פערגרעסערט אונזער פערשאפט ווענדען די
וואהרע וויסענשאפטליכע פאקטען פון ער-
זיסענט, אוז ווענדען די אלגעמיינהיים פון
נאָס, אוז די נייסטינג פערשלאָסענוס פון
דעם מענשען, אזוי קריגען סיר מעהרערע
נעלעגענהייטען אויס צו פרובירען אונזערע
גלויבען, אוז יעדער מאָל ווען סיר אוים
אונזער פערזיכערונג אז נאָס ווען אונז
שיצען, ביזקול סיר קומען צום פערשאאד
אז סיר פערדען זיך נאָר אין נאכצוג סים
ערשטען, שדער זיינ ארשטענשלאנג פון טוס,
שדער זיינ קראנק, שדער עלויבען אז
שטערק זאָל אונז בעזיעגען, וויייל מאָטער
קרליבען סיר די אלע פעהלער צו בעהאר-
שען אונז אזוי צוויייפלען סיר די נעמי-
ליבע מאכט אוז נעפעלוואהרט פון די אונ-
עבעליבע הויליגע ליעבע, וועלכע איז איסער
צו דער האנט צו קרעפטיגען, אוז צו מרייס-
מען, אוז צו הויליגן די מענשחיים.

אינזעפערציאָן וועגען קריסטשען סויענס לי-
טעראטור וואס ווערט ארויסגענעבען אין דער
איריישער שפראך קען בעשטעלט ווערדען דורך
א שריפטליכער נאכפראגע פון די קריסט-
ליך-וויסענשאפטליכע פאָלגשיפט
(The Christian Science Publishing Society).

On Charles Street

A clipper ship, in battered walnut frame;
Brass candlesticks; a Russian samovar;
Colorful glass that from Bohemia came
In far-off days, long, long before the war;
Faded daguerreotypes; a sampler hung,
Shabby and worn; quaint old carved ivories;
A set of chimes, rustily hoarse of tongue,
Brought by some Salem captain overseas.

This is the port to which they all have come
(Strange fortunes passing time and change may bring):
These dusty shelves where, half-forgotten, dumb,
They wait a chance collector's bargaining.
Dear, shabby relics, huddled row on row,
Somebody's treasures of the Long Ago!

FRANCES CROSBY HAMLET.

Friends

Lambie was your friend. She was a little Persian, fragile, airy, exquisite as a golden feather. She appeared not to walk, but to float, propelled by the undulations of her great blonde tail. When she stood still it curved above her like a crescent moon in a halo. In her eyes, the gold deepened to amber.

She was delicate, fickle, perverse in all her ways. She cared only for a few, and even they could not be sure of how their caresses would be received. But your fascination for her never failed. She watched all your movements with a kind of glowing surprise, arching her back, faint quivers running across her fine fur as though an unseen breeze stirred it.

Though you disliked most cats, you were fond of Lambie. You would appear to ignore her advances, them would suddenly turn and draw your tongue quickly across her lips. Invariably she receded as though in offense, but she always returned to you, with the stealth of a returning wave, and drew close again.

Her mistress had a flat above ours. She had a loom such as is used in the Maritime Provinces, and on it she wove many-colored fabrics. It was the prettiest sight to see Lambie sitting on the loom watching the play of the shuttles, now and again putting out a paw to touch the vibrating threads. Below, where I was writing, I liked to hear the low humming of the loom. It made a wall of peaceful, even mystic, sound between me and the street.

Lambie drifted down the stairs and came to the door of the room where I worked. She stood on her hind legs and stretched till her paw touched the handle. Eagerly, sharply she shook it, like an impatient caller. Though the loom of my thoughts might be moving with never so great a passion, I must hasten to the door and open it for her. Just so wide and no wider must it be opened. If thrown wide, she retreats and drifts backward up the stair beneath her undulating tail. . . . The door must be opened to exactly the right distance for a seemly entrance. On neither side must a hair of her be touched. It must not creak on its hinges, but be held steady while she floats in, never in a straight line, but in a certain prescribed zigzag across the pattern of the rugs. And so she reaches the chest on which you sit in the sun, and leaps lightly to your side. She flattens her cheek against the windowpane. She rolls her eyes at you and purrs in deep content.—MADO DE LA ROCHE, in "Portrait of a Dog."

Faith in the Unseen

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN CERTAIN parts of the world today an attempt is being made to destroy people's faith in God and to impose on them the destructive beliefs of atheism. The history of mankind affords many proofs that such attempts do not succeed in wholly destroying the instinctive faith in good which is inherent in men. Down through the ages this faith has enabled those who possessed it to triumph over persecution and distress, even when tested to the limit of human endurance. One recalls, as an instance of such, the triumphant words of Latimer, who, in the stormy days of the Reformation in England, cried out to a fellow sufferer, as the flames swept over them: "Be of good comfort, Master Ridley, play the man! We shall this day light such a candle, by God's grace, in England, as I trust shall never be put out."

In the Scriptural record of the Hebrew people we find that great significance is given to the character of Abraham because of the faith which impelled him to leave his home and his kindred and go forward toward a new and unknown country so that he might have freedom to worship the one God. It is related of him that "he staggered not at the promise of God through unbelief; but was strong in faith, giving glory to God." The Bible also contains an illuminating record of those who followed in his faith-inspired footsteps and kept alight from generation to generation the lamp of faith. In the Glossary of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 579) Mrs. Eddy defines "Abraham" as follows: "Fidelity; faith in the divine Life and in the eternal Principle of being;" and in further explanation of his character she adds, "This patriarch illustrated the purpose of Love to create trust in good, and showed the life-preserving power of spiritual understanding."

Today Christian Science is proving that faith, advanced to spiritual understanding, heals the sick, awakens the sinner, and comforts the broken-hearted. Such faith has nothing in common with credulity or superstition, for it is the result of enlightened confidence in God. Where material sense sees only the enemy,—limitation, fear, sorrow, and disease,—the eye of faith, as in the case of Elisha and his servant, sees the chariots of fire. The faith that triumphs over the ills of mortal existence is not a blind faith, but a clear-eyed understanding of that which is spiritually real.

Popular belief has sometimes confused the teachings of Christian Science with so-called faith cure. Christian Science is not a faith cure: it is the operation of divine Principle; and they who would heal by this method must understand this divine Principle and its application to human problems, like as one must understand the fundamentals of mathematics in order to demonstrate its rules. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 23), "Faith, advanced to spiritual understanding, is the evidence gained from Spirit, which rebukes sin of every kind and establishes the claims of God." Through the study of Christian Science the humble and sincere student learns to lay aside the human self with its mortal opinions, its intellectual pride, its self-sufficiency, and begins to understand God and his own true spiritual identity.

As one gains an understanding of God and the spiritual facts of being, he learns to think from a spiritual and not from a material viewpoint. He looks beyond material evidences to spiritual reality. An illuminating illustration of this faculty is found in the book of Habakkuk, where the prophet writes, "Although the fig tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines; the labour of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat; the flock shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stalls: yet I will rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation." Here the prophet trusts and rejoices in the spiritual fact about God, the Father-Mother of the universe, and man in His image and likeness, even though the material evidences point to limitation, disaster, and loss. This trust in Truth must finally overcome material limitations and bring to light the truth of divine supply.

Strong, courageous faith is not won at a single bound, but may begin with a childlike trust in God's ability to help us in our distress. Then, when we have proved, or it has been proved for us, that God heals the sick and sorrowing today as He did in the time of Jesus, we humbly pray, as did the disciples, that our faith may be increased. So, as we understand more of the true scientific facts of being, the allness of God, and the spiritual perfection of man, we have increased opportunities to prove our faith. Each time we prove it our confidence grows, until we know that to give way to fear or discouragement or to be sick or sorrowful is to doubt the power and presence of infinite divine Love, which is always present to strengthen, comfort, and heal mankind.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish.)

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With Key to the Scriptures
By MARY BAKER EDDY

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STOCKS HAVE LATE RALLY AFTER DROP

Active Issues Eliminate Losses and Close With Fairly Good Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—A late rally eliminated early losses of one to five points in stock prices today, and sent representative active shares one to four points net higher. The close was steady. Trading was quiet.

U. S. Steel regained a three-point drop and showed a fractional net advance. There were one to two-point gains in American Can, American Telephone, New York Central, Atchison, Radio-KeithOrpheum and Montgomery ward.

J. I. Case recovered half of an eight-point break. International Harvester rose two points net after selling three points lower. Sales approximated 1,800,000 shares.

It was notable that suspension of another stock exchange member for insolvency failed to bring out any active selling. Although the firm's interests were believed to be relatively small, compared with those of two other firms suspended this fall, the nonchalance with which the market greeted the announcement was regarded in brokerage circles as encouraging.

Railway Earnings

Weakness of Case was attributed to recent publication of an analysis which suggested that the company might undertake some new financing. So far as could be learned, however, no such plan is now pending. International Harvester apparently declined in sympathy.

The news of the day and the weekend was largely in the form of earnings statements, and the trend in railway earnings continued to reflect the effects of extensive curtailment of operating expenses. Net operating income for the first 24 carriers reporting for September shows a decline of only 16 per cent for last year, while the aggregate for these units for the first nine months shows a drop of 25½ per cent.

The decline in the market was regarded in brokerage circles as in a measure a continuation of the profit-taking movement which appeared Saturday. Failure of last week's rally to carry over for more than two days was a little disappointing. Commission houses find that buying still tends to disappear when prices turn upward, for there is little inclination among investors to bid for stocks.

Money conditions remained stationary, with call loans renewing at 2 per cent. Talk is again being heard of a further reduction in the Bank of England rate.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market simmered today. Prime bonds, both domestic and foreign, barely moved, but the rest of the list reflected the influence of special circumstances and continued irregular. The volume of transactions was sharply reduced.

On reports that a counterrevolutionary moment was in prospect in Brazil, there was a reaction in issues originating in that country. Sao Paulo 8s and Rio de Janeiro 8s sold off about two points, and a lower trend was in evidence throughout the group, which rallied sharply last week coincident with the overthrow of the Government by the revolutionaries.

Reports from London told of the weakness of Australian bonds following the Labor victory in New South Wales. In the local market New South Wales 5s of 1957 sagged about a point on a few sales; but Australian Governments were steady to firm. The 5s of 1957 gained nearly two points.

The liquidation in railroad bonds appeared to have been halted temporarily and in upturn developed, although buying lacked vigor.

Colon Oil 4s, Fisk Rubber 8s and Otis Steel 6s A, were among the industrials that displayed weakness, but even in that group price movement was a more orderly affair, with the trend confused.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
December	11.10	11.18	11.07	11.15	11.04
January	11.25	11.26	11.23	11.26	11.13
March	11.45	11.55	11.29	11.55	11.35
May	11.68	11.76	11.51	11.76	11.59
July	11.85	11.96	11.72	11.93	11.81

Spots 11.25, up 10 points. Tone at close steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
December	11.18	11.25	10.97	11.25	11.21
January	11.30	11.40	11.11	11.40	11.44
March	11.47	11.65	11.38	11.65	11.70
May	11.74	11.85	11.61	11.82	11.88
July	11.95	12.07	11.79	12.07	—

Tone at close, steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
December	11.09	11.18	10.91	11.15	11.00
January	11.22	11.32	11.04	11.30	11.13
March	11.41	11.57	11.28	11.54	11.35
May	11.66	11.76	11.50	11.74	11.59
July	11.85	11.97	11.69	11.95	11.64

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
December	5.91	5.91	5.81	5.81	5.96
January	5.97	6.03	5.96	5.98	6.01
March	6.08	6.15	6.08	6.10	6.13
May	6.18	6.25	6.18	6.20	6.22
July	6.28	6.35	6.28	6.30	6.33
October	6.38	6.40	6.38	6.40	5.87

Spots 6.15, up 2 points. Tone at close, quiet. Sales, 6000; (American), 3300.

NEW ENGLAND POWER

New England Power Association and subsidiaries report for September, net income for reserves and dividends of the Association $852,209 compared with $865,010 for like months of last year. Despite the September recession which was due to failure of the normal seasonal upturn to materialize, earnings for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1930 held above 1929 totals. Gross earnings for the nine months were 2 per cent above last year while balance available for reserve and common dividends was 10 per cent higher.

BORG-WARNER CORP.

Borg-Warner Corporation net for nine months ended Sept. 30 of $2,574,205, after charges, is equal, after subsidiary preferred dividends amounting to $12,900 and 7 per cent preferred dividends of Borg-Warner Corporation amounting to $203,700, to $1.92 a share (par $10) on 1,230,769 shares of common, compared with $6,401,358, or $5.05 a share a year before.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 57⅛. De Beers was 6½, Rand Mines 2⅝. Bar silver was 16 7-16d. an ounce. Money was 1½ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 2 1-16 per cent; three months 2⅛@2 3-16 per cent.

BANK OF PERU PAYS INTEREST

LIMA, Peru (AP)—The bank of Peru and London, which was granted permission by the government to suspend payments until Dec. 31, today began payments on its savings deposits.

SUSPEND PHILADELPHIA FIRM

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange has announced the suspension of C. Clothier Jones & Co. of Philadelphia, for insolvency.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 27	Oct. 25
41⅛	8⅛	..	Abitibi	900	12	11¼	12	12
37⅞	19⅝	1.60	Adams Ex	1600	21½	21	21⅜	21¼
34½	29⅜	1½	Addressograph	300	32	32	32	32½
23⅛	5⅛	..	Adv-Rumely	800	5½	5½	5½	..
1⅜	⅜	..	Ahumada	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
156⅝	96⅝	3¶	Air Reduc	2700	109½	103⅞	109½	105⅝
36	10	1½	Airway El	500	10½	10	10	..
2⅛	⅛	..	Ajax Rubber	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
9⅝	4⅜	..	Alaska Jun	1300	6½	5⅞	6½	6⅛
35¼	10⅛	..	Alleghany	2500	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	12
104	70	3½	Alliance R	30	76½	76½	76½	..
343	199¼	6§	Allied Chem	1300	218	210⅝	217½	212⅛
126¼	121	7	Allied Ch pf	100	123	123	123	..
68	39⅛	3	Allis-Chal	1700	41¼	40⅛	41¼	41
10⅞	2	..	Am Ag Ch	400	2⅝	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
41⅞	21⅞	..	Am Ag Ch pf	100	25⅝	24½	24½	26⅝
97⅝	60	2	Am Bk Note	300	62	61⅞	61⅞	63⅛
66	61	3	Am Bk N pf	210	62½	62⅛	62⅛	..
12	4	..	Am Beet Sug	300	5⅛	5	5	..
55⅛	22¼	..	Am Bosch	200	27	26⅛	27	26½
21⅜	8⅝	..	Am Br Bov	1800	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	11⅛
84	57½	7	Am Br Bv pf	40	57½	55	55	..
156⅛	108⅛	4¶	Am Can	27800	121½	117⅞	121⅝	119¼
82½	35	6	Am Car & F	300	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	..
69⅞	37⅜	3	Am Chain	400	40⅜	39⅛	39⅛	40⅛
51⅛	36½	2¶	Am Chicle	800	42	40⅛	42	41
33	9¼	..	Am Com Alc	600	15	13⅛	15	13
59⅛	26	..	Am European	100	29	29	29	..
101⅝	36	..	Am & FPw	13800	43½	40⅝	43⅝	42⅛
101	80¼	6	Am & FP 6	20	80	80	80	86
111⅛	97⅝	7	Am & FP 7	100	98	98	98	..
33⅝	8⅛	2	Am Hawaii	300	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	..
55⅜	23⅛	2§	Am Int Corp	3000	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	25⅜
105	28½	4	Am Loco	300	32	30	32	..
14⅛	3½	..	Am Mach & Met	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4
51½	18⅛	1½	Am Metals	700	22⅝	21	21⅛	22⅝
119⅞	58	1§	Am Pw&Lt	1300	64⅞	63	63½	65⅞
107	99	6	Am P & L 6	200	101	101	101	..
39⅝	20	1½	Am Radiat	20800	22⅛	20⅛	21⅞	22¼
37	8⅛	..	Am Repub	300	12⅝	12	12⅝	11
100⅞	35⅝	2§	Am Roll Mill	3600	38⅛	35⅝	38⅛	38⅛
54½	38⅜	5	Am Ship Blg	20	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	..
103⅝	100	6	Am Smelt pf	200	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100
79½	51	4	Am Smelt	1300	55	53	55	54
22½	3⅛	..	Am Solvents	500	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	..
52¼	29	3	Am Stl Fnd	600	31⅞	30	30	31⅞
33⅛	5⅜	..	Am Solv pf	400	7⅜	7	7	7⅛
55½	38	2	Am Stores	500	39	38	39	39⅛
274¼	192⅜	9	Am Tel&T	19900	200	196⅝	199⅞	198⅞
124⅞	69	1¶	Am Wat W	2700	77⅝	74	77	75⅛
20¼	7	..	Am Wool	100	8	8	8	8¼
44⅞	18¼	..	Am Wool pf	100	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	22
9	3	..	Am Writ ct	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
17⅞	5¼	..	Am Zinc, n	....	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅞
53¼	20	1	Anac Wire	100	22	22	22	..
81½	33	2½	Anaconda	6600	34⅞	33⅜	34⅜	34⅛
51⅝	30	2.40	Anchor Cap	600	33	33	33	33½
37¼	14¾	1	Andes Cop	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	16
82⅞	71	7	Armour D pf	400	71	70	70¼	71
8⅛	3½	..	Arm Ill A	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
4⅞	1⅜	..	Arm Ill B	1700	2	2	2	2
65	48	7	Arm Ill pf	100	48	48	48	51
20⅛	6½	..	Art Loom	100	6½	6½	6½	..
46⅛	25	4	Asso Appari	300	25½	25	25½	..
50½	26⅝	2½	Asso Dry G	700	30½	29⅛	30½	30½
242½	104	10	Atchison	600	201	199	201	199
108⅜	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	500	106⅝	106½	106½	..
80⅞	47½	1	Atl G&WI	100	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	..
65¼	50	5	Atl G&WI pf	400	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	..
51⅞	21⅞	1¶	Atl Refin	4400	22⅜	22	22⅜	22⅛
105	54	4	Atlas Pwd	500	57½	57½	57½	..
106	99½	6	Atlas Pwd pf	40	101	100	101	..
37	11	1	§Atlas Stores	1400	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	15
263¾	68	4§	Auburn Auto	3900	74¾	71	74	74
7	2	..	Austin N	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
9⅞	3¾	..	Aviation	1700	4	3⅞	4	4
			—B—					
38	19⅝	1¾	Baldwin	1200	26¼	25½	26¼	26
116	100	7	Baldwin pf	40	104	101	104	100
122⅜	79¼	7	Balt & O	1500	81⅞	80	81⅞	82½
116¼	109	7	Bangor&A pf	10	110	110	110	..
91	68	6½	Barker Br pf	10	68	68	68	..
34	14⅛	2	Barnsdall A	2000	16¼	15⅛	16¼	16
70⅛	48	3	Beechnut	200	52½	51½	51½	52
57⅝	17⅜	2	Bendix	2700	18½	17⅛	18⅛	18⅛
56¼	31⅛	2	Best & Co	1300	44⅛	41⅝	44⅛	42⅜
110¼	69¼	6	Beth Steel	5600	75⅜	73½	75¼	75¼
134	122	7	Beth Steel pf	400	122½	122¼	122¼	123½
41½	23	1½	Blaw Knox	400	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25½
69	16	1½	Bohn Alum	300	19⅞	19	19	19⅜
5	2	..	Booth Fish	900	2	2	2	..
90⅝	60⅛	3¶	Borden	1400	69⅞	68⅛	69¼	69
50½	16	3	Borg Warner	600	17½	16⅝	16⅝	17¼
25⅝	12⅛	..	Briggs	4900	16⅞	15⅝	16½	16⅜
35½	16⅜	2	Briggs & Str	300	18½	18	18	..
22¼	4	..	Brockway	600	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	5
78⅝	58⅝	4	Bklyn Man T	1200	69⅞	68⅜	69	69⅞
15⅛	10	..	Bklyn-Queen	100	10½	10½	10½	..
178¼	106⅝	5	Bklyn Un G	100	114	114	114	114
42	35⅜	3	Brown Shoe	300	36	35⅜	35⅜	..
30⅞	12⅛	..	Bruns Balke	100	13	13	13	13
31⅞	13	1	Bucyrus	100	16⅜	16	16⅝	16⅝
16⅝	5¼	..	Budd Mfg	900	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
14⅝	7½	1	Budd Wheel	800	8⅞	7½	7½	8½
74	18½	..	Bullard	100	20½	20	20½	20½
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	100	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	28
35	15⅛	..	Burns Br B	100	18½	18½	18½	18⅞
51⅞	25	1	Burroughs	500	26⅜	26	26⅜	26⅝
48½	25	2½	Bush Term	100	25¼	25	25	27¼
110	98	7	Bush T deb	30	100	98	98	..
118	108	7	Bush Blg pf	10	109	109	109	..
29⅝	12	..	Butterick	100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞
112⅝	47½	..	Byers	1400	52½	50⅝	52½	51
			—C—					
77½	49⅞	4	Calif Pack	800	51¾	51⅛	51¾	..
2⅛	⅞	..	Callahan	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
30	13	2	Campbell	900	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	..
89	33¼	..	Calu & Ariz	800	39½	38½	38½	40
33⅝	8½	..	Calu & Hecla	600	9¼	9	9	9
57⅝	50	5	Canada Dry	500	53⅝	52⅛	53	53⅛
52¼	40	..	Can Pac n w	1400	43¼	42⅜	43¼	42⅜
34¼	19¼	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	20	20	20	..
95	86⅝	4	Caro C&O	150	92	91	91	..
105	103½	5	Caro C&O st	10	103¼	103½	103½	..
362⅝	115½	6	Case Thresh	2500	115⅝	107½	110	115½
132	115	7	Case Th pf	10	120	120	120	119½
79⅜	35⅛	3	Caterpillar	800	36½	35⅝	36½	35⅜
60	9	3	Celotex	800	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	10⅛
20	10⅝	..	Celaneze Corp	100	17⅛	17	17	20⅞
30½	20⅝	1½	Cen Aguirre	500	25	24¾	25	24½
65⅞	30½	4	Cerro de P	800	31⅝	31	31	31⅝
15⅞	4	..	Cert-Teed	400	4½	4½	4½	..
82½	43	3	Ches Corp	1600	49½	48¼	49½	49
51⅜	40	2.50	Ches & Ohio	1400	44	42⅝	43	43½
10	1⅝	..	Chi & Alton	200	2	1¾	2	..
10⅝	1½	..	Chi & Alt pf	200	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
17¾	6⅝	..	Chi Gt West	1200	7¾	7⅛	7½	7⅜
52⅝	25	..	Chi Gt W pf	1000	27⅛	25⅛	26¾	26¾
26⅝	8⅛	..	Chi M&SP	1400	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝	8⅝
46¼	13½	..	Chi M&SP pf	2000	15½	15	15	15
37	9	..	Chi Pneu	500	10⅝	10	10	10
55⅞	30	3½	Chi Pneu pf	100	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	..
125⅛	70⅜	7	Chi RI	100	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼
32½	15⅛	..	Chick Cot O	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
67⅝	32½	2.40	Childs	100	36½	35	36½	36½
43	15⅝	3	Chrysler	1800	17⅝	16¾	17½	17⅞
98¾	79	6½	City Ice pf	40	82	81½	81½	81½
11¾	3½	½	City Stores	200	4⅛	4	4	..
44½	18	3	Clark Equip	200	19¼	18½	19	..
60	25	..	Cluett Pbdy	400	28¼	26	26	..
20⅝	9½	..	Col Bea Oil	100	10½	10½	10½	..
191⅜	133¼	6	Coca Cola	800	170	169	170	170
64⅞	49	2½	Col Palm	100	51	50½	51	51
35⅜	12	..	Collins & A	400	14⅝	14	14⅝	15
77	24⅜	2	Colo F&I	500	28	26⅛	28	27⅞
87	42½	2§	Colum Gas	4500	45½	44½	45½	45⅛
110	91	5	Col Gas pf A	100	106½	106½	106½	106¼
199	84⅜	6	Col Carbon	2000	96	92	94⅜	93
37⅜	10½	¾	Col Graph	1400	13½	12¼	13½	12⅞
40⅜	18⅝	2	Com Cred	100	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅝
95	77½	6½	Com Cr 1pt xw	10	85	85	85	..
38	17¼	1	Com Sol	3500	19¼	18¼	19	19
55	26	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	100	29½	29½	29½	..
20¼	9⅞	.60	Comwlth So	5000	10¼	10	10¼	10
57	35½	2	Conde Nast	100	36	36	36	..
19⅜	7⅜	..	Congoleum	100	8	8	8	..
28¼	16¼	2	Con Film pf	600	19	18⅞	18⅞	..
136⅞	92⅛	4	Con Gas	3500	98⅜	96½	98⅛	98
105½	99½	5	Con Gas pf	100	103¼	103¼	103¼	103
2	½	..	Con Textile	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
22½	11⅞	1.20	Container A	100	15¼	14¾	15⅛	15⅛
8½	3¾	..	Container B	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	100	22½	22½	22½	23¼
7	2⅜	..	Cont Bak B	100	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
71⅝	46	2½	Cont Can	1900	49⅝	48½	49½	49⅛
37⅜	11⅞	1	Cont Dia Fib	800	13½	12⅞	13½	..
77⅝	44	2.40	Cont Ins	100	47	47	47	..
8¼	2⅝	..	Cont Motors	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
30½	12	..	Cont Oil	1000	13½	12⅞	13⅜	13⅜
40⅞	12¾	1	Cont Shares	1500	14¼	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
111⅝	74½	3¶	Corn Prod	1800	82½	79⅜	82	80¼
151½	140	7	Corn Prod pf	10	150⅝	150⅝	150⅝	..
33	10	..	Coty	700	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	12½
35⅜	25½	2¶	Cream of Wh	300	29½	29	29½	28⅜
93⅝	62½	5¶	Crucible	500	64	63¾	63¾	65
117	104	7	Crucible pf	50	109½	109½	109½	108
7	1	..	Cuba Cane Prod pf	200	2¼	2	2	2
19½	5¼	..	Cuba Co	100	6	6	6	..
9	3½	..	Cub Am S	100	4½	4½	4½	..
65⅝	30	..	Cub Am S pf	10	33	33	33	..
48	38⅛	4	Cudahy	100	40¼	40¼	40¼	41
14⅞	4	..	Curtiss Wr	1000	4¼	4	4⅛	4⅛
19⅜	5¼	..	Curtiss Wr A	800	6	5¼	5⅜	6
90½	50⅛	3½§	Cutler	100	51½	51½	51½	52⅞
			—D—					
43⅝	18	..	Davison	300	19⅞	18	18⅞	20
24½	20	7	Deere pf	100	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	..
181	140⅜	9	Del & Hud	100	143½	143½	143½	..
153	97½	6¶	Del Lac&W	200	98½	98	98	98
80	35	..	Denv RG pf	100	37	37	37	..
255¾	185	8	Det Edison	100	187½	187½	187½	190
254½	139	8	Diamond M	100	213	213	213	218
30⅝	13¾	1.20	Dom Stores	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	14¾
145¼	90½	4¶	Dupont	2500	97⅝	94⅛	97¼	96¼
123	114½	6	Dupont deb	100	120¼	120	120	120¼
			—E—					
25½	8	1½	Eastern RM	100	10	10	10	10⅛
255⅛	175⅜	5¶	East Kodak	2000	191½	188	191	189
132	120⅞	6	East Kod pf	80	130⅝	129½	130⅝	..
37¼	12½	3	Eaton Axle	100	15	15	15	14⅞
114⅞	33	6	Elec Auto Lt	1700	46⅝	42	46⅝	42½
9¾	2¼	..	Elec Boat	800	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅞
103½	44	1	Elec P&L	3500	53	49⅝	53	51⅞
112	105	7	Elec P&L pf	100	107	107	107	115⅝
102	93	6	Ey P&Lt 6pf	200	94	93½	94	..
79¼	50	5	Elec Sto Bat	400	53⅝	52¼	53⅝	..
7⅝	1	..	Emer-Br A	100	2	2	2	..
59⅝	38	5	End John	200	40½	40⅛	40½	41
63⅝	30¼	..	Erie	500	34⅝	31	34⅛	33⅛
67⅝	48½	4	Erie 1pf	..	47	47	47	49¼
30⅝	4	..	Evans Auto L	..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
			—F—					
39⅜	7	..	Fairbanks pf	30	8¼	8	8¼	8
27¼	6⅝	..	Fashion Pk	100	7½	7½	7½	..
12⅛	6	.80	Fed Motor T	100	6½	6½	6½	..
43	26	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	600	29⅜	28	29⅜	29⅜
89⅝	51	2.60	Fidelity Ins	300	52	52	52	53
100¼	90¼	6½	Filene pf	60	94½	93	94½	..
87⅞	53⅝	6	Firestone pf	400	57	56⅞	57	..
33⅛	15⅜	..	Firestone	200	16	16	16	..
61⅞	41¼	2½	First Nat St	900	42	41½	41½	42⅞
5⅛	1	..	Fisk Rubber	400	1⅞	1⅛	1¼	1½
21	2⅜	..	Fisk Rub 1 pf	50	4½	3½	3⅞	3½
50⅞	14	1	Follansbee B	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16
104½	56¼	2	Foster & Wh	800	61⅞	58½	61⅞	60
50	23¼	..	Fourth Nat Inv	200	27½	26½	26½	26
57⅜	16⅛	4	Fox A	7100	38⅛	37⅜	39	38⅜
55½	31⅝	4¶	Freeport Tx	1400	35⅜	34⅝	35⅛	35⅛
95½	88½	6¶	Fuller pr pf	20	90	90	90	..
			—G—					
11⅜	3	..	Gabriel A	400	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	..
7⅛	7⅛	..	Gardner M	400	1½	1¼	1¼	..
105	88	6	Gen A I pf ww	100	87	87	87	..
111⅞	66⅝	4¶	Gen Am Tk	600	70⅛	69⅜	70	70
71⅛	29⅛	4	Gen Asphalt	1200	31⅞	30⅝	30⅞	31⅜
34⅛	10⅝	..	Gen Cable	300	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10¾
74⅝	28½	..	Gen Cable A	1200	28	27	27⅛	28
109⅝	58⅛	7	Gen Cable pf	50	59⅛	59	59	..
95⅜	48⅝	1.60	Gen Elec	59200	54½	51⅝	54⅝	53⅛
12	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
61⅛	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	6900	53	51⅜	53	52
18⅝	5	.30	Gen G&E A	2400	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6
59⅝	40⅛	3¶	Gen Mills	100	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
100⅝	92⅝	5	Gen Mot pf	300	97	96⅞	97	96⅝
100⅝	92⅝	5	Gen Mot pf	300	97	96⅞	97	96⅝
52⅞	18	6a	Gen Pub Svc	600	23⅝	22½	23⅝	23⅛
21⅞	5	..	Gen O Ad	100	6	6	6	6
51⅛	14⅛	..	Gen Theater	6400	23	21¼	23	22⅛
10⅝	5⅛	..	Gen Realty	5400	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	71	6	Gen Real pf ww	200	73	73	73	74
90	46⅛	4¶	Gen Refrac	1400	49	47⅝	48⅛	50
105⅛	24⅛	5¶	Gillette	2300	37⅝	35⅞	36⅛	35⅜
20⅞	7⅞	..	Gimbel Br	400	8	8⅛	8	7
83⅞	60	7	Gimbel pf	100	60	60	60	56½
38	10⅛	1.20	Glidden	300	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
19	5	..	Gobel (Adolf)	300	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
47⅜	31	2½	Gold Dust	2400	34⅝	33⅛	34⅝	33⅝
120	101	..	Gold & Stack	50	117	117	117	..
58⅛	15⅛	..	Goodrich	600	16⅛	15⅝	16¼	16¼
96⅞	35⅛	5	Goodyear	2400	40	38	40	39⅛
102¼	78¼	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	80	80	80	80⅛
15⅜	5	..	Gould Cp A	200	5	5	5	..
13⅜	4	..	Graham-P	1900	4½	4	4½	4⅜
59⅞	12⅜	2	Granby	600	13	12⅜	13	12⅝
52	27⅛	1	Grand Silver	200	33	31	33	30⅛
20⅝	10	..	Grand Union	300	11⅜	11	11⅛	11⅛
43	28⅛	1	Grant (WT)	1000	31⅛	29	30⅝	30⅞
102	64⅛	5	Grt Nor pf	400	67	66	66	66⅛
25⅛	18	7	Grt Nor Ore	300	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜
34⅛	15⅛	1.40	Grt W Sug	400	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	16
120	103⅛	7	Grt W Sug pf	10	104	104	104	104⅛
38	5	..	Grisby Gru	1400	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
			—H—					
23⅛	7⅛	..	Hahn Dpt St	300	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8¼
86⅛	58	6½	Hahn Dpt S pf	600	64	63½	64	..
31⅞	17⅝	2	Hall Print	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	18⅛
105⅜	99	6	Hamiltn W pf	30	105	105	105	..
72¼	45	2	Harbison	400	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
20	5⅛	..	Hartman B	400	5	4⅞	5	..
17⅜	3½	..	Hayes Body	300	4¼	4	4	4⅜
8⅛	3	..	Havana El	100	2	2	2	..
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	800	85	80½	85	82
25⅛	6	..	Hoe&Co	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
41¼	26⅛	2½¶	Holland F	100	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	..
29	5	..	Houdaille B	800	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
1⅜	9½	..	Houston Oil new	1300	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
116⅛	44⅛	10¶	Houston Oil	4900	48⅛	46⅛	48	49
68⅛	40	4	Househld F pf	500	67⅛	67	67	68
41⅞	21¼	4¶	Howe Sound	600	24	23½	23½	24
62⅞	19⅞	3	Hudson Mot	2700	22⅞	21	21⅞	22⅛
26⅝	7⅜	..	Hupp Motors	300	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
			—I—					
136⅞	97	7	Ill Central	1300	100¼	98⅝	99¼	100
32	15⅛	2	Ind Oil & G	1800	17¼	16⅛	17⅛	17
17	3⅛	..	Indian Mot	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
28⅜	5¼	..	Indian Refin	1200	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
124	31	5a	Ind Rayon	400	47⅛	47	47¼	47
30⅞	8	..	Inspiration	300	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
39⅛	20⅝	..	Interboro RT	400	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	29⅛
7⅛	2⅛	..	Intercon Rub	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
197⅛	131	6§	Int Business	300	148	145	148	145
19⅜	10	.25	Int Carriers	200	10⅝	10	10⅝	10¼
75⅜	55	4	Int Cement	400	59	57⅝	59	58⅝
115⅝	56¼	2½	Int Harv	5000	61⅜	56¼	61	59⅝
146⅛	140⅛	7	Int Harv pf	100	145⅝	145⅝	145⅝	..
54	28	2b	Int Hyd El	1500	29⅝	28¼	29⅝	30¼
54	28	2b	Int Hyd El	1500	29⅝	28¼	29⅝	30¼
92	65	4	Int Match pf	1400	65¼	63	63⅝	65⅜
33	15⅝	2	Int M Mar	400	17¼	16⅞	17¼	..
44⅞	16½	1	Int Nickel	21500	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	18⅛
123	116	7	Int Nickel pf	400	121	120⅝	120⅝	..
31⅛	8	..	Int P&P A	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
58⅝	20	2½	Int Print Ink	100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19
101	75	6	Int Print I pf	50	75	75	75	..
32½	16⅛	..	Int Rys	500	11	11	11	..
45⅝	31	3	Int Salt	100	37	37	37	36⅜
62	52	3	Int Shoe	100	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	..
112¼	101⅛	7	Int Silver pf	10	103	102	102	..
77⅝	25⅛	2	Int Tel & T	6700	31⅝	29⅝	31¼	30⅛
28⅞	14⅛	1	Interlake	800	14⅝	14¼	14½	15
40	17¼	2	Inter Dep St	100	19	19	19	19⅝
29	8	2	Inv Equ	300	8¼	8	8⅛	8
43	25	4	Island Cr	200	26½	26½	26½	26½
			—J—					
66⅛	40¼	3¶	Jewel Tea	200	42	42	42	..
148⅝	64½	3	Johns Man	2500	73	71	73	73
123½	118½	7	Jones & L pf	30	120	120	120	..
5½	¼	..	Jordan Mot	1700	½	⅜	½	½
			—K—					
85⅝	44⅞	5	Kan City So	200	47½	47	47	..
41⅛	15	2.50	Kayser	500	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	19¼
6⅛	1⅞	..	Kelly Spring	800	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
42	11	..	Kelly Spg 8%	10	14½	14½	14½	..
38⅝	19⅛	2	Kelsey Wh	900	22	22	22	22½
20⅝	7⅛	..	Kelvinator	2500	9⅛	9	9	8⅞
89	48	6¶	Kendall pf	10	48½	48½	48½	49½
62⅜	25	2	Kennecott	6900	26⅜	25⅛	26	25⅞
59	42	2½¶	Kimberly	100	45	45	45	44⅞
40⅛	19⅜	1	Kinnney	100	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	..
97	66	8	Kinney pf	10	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	70
8½	1½	..	Kolster Rad	400	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
3	1	..	Kolster Rad cts	100	1	1	1	1
36⅜	26⅛	1.60	Kresge	400	27⅛	27	27⅛	27⅛
35⅝	23⅜	1.60	Kreuger Toll	4000	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	24⅞
48⅛	21	1¶	Kroger	1400	25½	24¼	24¼	25
			—L—					
108½	99½	7	Leh PC pf	50	100	100	100	..
84⅞	50¼	3½¶	Leh Val RR	200	51	50½	51	..
97⅛	60	3	Lehman	1500	66	65	66	65
81⅞	45⅛	4	Liquid Car	200	49⅜	49¼	49⅜	50⅛
95⅜	45⅛	3	Loews Inc	10100	59⅛	57	59	57⅜
70⅛	50¼	2.60¶	Loose-Wiles	4100	54	51⅞	54	..
51⅛	30⅛	1⅜	Lou G&E A	600	32¼	31½	32¼	33¼
12	4⅝	..	Lou Oil Ref	500	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
44⅞	14½	..	Ludlum Stl	100	15	15	15	15¼
			—M—					
74	47	2	McCrory Str	100	47	47	47	..
44	30	2	McGraw Hill	200	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	..
19½	14¾	1	McIntyre	100	18	18	18	18⅝
89¼	61	4¶	McKeesport	1100	74⅝	72½	73⅝	74⅜
88½	42	6	Mack Trucks	200	45	44⅛	45	45
159¼	106¼	2¶	Macy	300	112½	111	112½	115⅝
15⅜	6	1	Madison Sq	600	6⅝	6½	6⅝	..
52½	20	3	Magma Cop	400	21⅝	21	21	21⅜
75	46½	7	Man Elv gtd	20	55	54⅜	54⅜	..
42½	24	.80	Man Elv mg	300	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	36⅛
32⅛	26	1.20	Marine Mid	700	26½	26	26	26⅜
30⅞	5⅛	..	Marmon	200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
48⅛	34	2½	Marshall F	500	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	34⅝
8⅛	3	..	Mart-Parry	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	6
51⅜	32⅜	2	Math Alkali	200	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	35⅜
61⅜	33⅛	2§	May Dept S	1100	36	35⅛	36	36
40½	18⅛	3	Maytag pf ww	300	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
37	13⅝	..	Mex Seabd	400	15⅛	15	15⅛	15⅛
33⅝	8	..	Miami Cop	200	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
77	41¼	2½¶	Mich Steel	100	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	49
33	17¾	2	Mid Cont	800	19⅛	18⅝	19	18⅛
53	19⅝	3	Midland St	100	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	21½
28⅞	6⅛	..	Min Moline	1300	7	6¼	7	6⅛
2⅛	¼	..	Min & StL	200	½	½	½	..
66⅝	24⅝	3	Mo K&T	900	26⅝	25½	26	26½
108⅝	83	7	Mo K&T pf	400	84⅝	83	83	86
145½	100	5	Mo Pac pf	100	101½	101½	101½	102¼
40	14	..	Mohawk	400	14	14	14	14
63⅝	23	1§	Monsanto Ch	200	26	25	26	24⅜
49⅞	19⅝	..	Mont Ward	25200	21⅜	19⅝	20⅝	19⅝
2	⅜	.20	Mother Lode	700	⅞	¾	⅞	..
11⅜	1½	..	Mot Met G&E	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
34	15½	3	Motor Wheel	100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	15⅞
64⅞	38¼	7	Mullins pf	100	40½	40	40	39⅝
25⅛	9⅝	2a	Murray Body	600	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	11⅛
49½	34	2	Myers Bros	100	40	40	40	38
			—N—					
82½	28	4	Nash Mot	1200	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞	29½
26⅛	7⅝	1½	Nat Acme	500	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅝
20	4⅝	..	Nat Bellas H	1100	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	..
93	71	2.80¶	Nat Bisc	3600	80⅝	78½	80	79¼
152	142½	7	Nat Bisc pf	200	148	148	148	..
83⅛	30	3¶	Nat Cash R	2400	32½	31	32¼	32
62	40⅛	2	Nat Dairy	12000	44⅝	43⅛	44⅛	44⅝
90	78	7	Nat Dept pf	30	78	78	78	79
39½	22½	1	Nat Distil	300	25⅛	24¼	25⅛	24⅜
119⅞	116	6	Nat Lead pf B	100	118	118	118	118
58⅜	30⅛	1	Nat Pw & Lt	10300	36⅛	34⅛	35⅜	35¼
124⅜	81½	5	Nat Supply	200	82½	82	82	..
51⅞	16	1	Nat Tea	200	17⅜	17	17⅝	17½
32⅝	9¼	1	Nev Cons	5500	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
58	22	..	Newton Steel	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	..
192⅜	153	8	NY Central	800	141½	139	141¼	140
144	84½	6	NY C&StL	300	90	86⅝	90	..
88⅛	80	5	NY Dock pf	100	84	84	84	..
324	174⅝	5	NY&Harlem	10	180½	180½	180½	..
128⅞	88	6	NY NH&H	200	91	90½	91	91
17¼	6	..	NY Ont&W	200	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	..
92½	83	4	Uorf & W pf	10	90	90	90	90
132⅞	80⅝	10a	No Am	3600	87¼	84⅝	87¼	87
57	51	3	No Am pf	500	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	55
105½	100⅜	6	No Am Ed pf	600	104½	104½	104½	..
15⅝	5⅞	..	No Am Aviat	300	6⅞	5⅝	5⅝	6⅞
55⅜	36⅛	3.43	N Ger Lloyd	200	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	..
97	55½	5	No Pac	800	59	58¾	58¾	..
			—O—					
32	21⅝	2	Ohio Oil	23000	22⅜	22	22¼	22½
34⅞	5	..	Oliver Farm	200	6	6	6	6½
90⅞	33⅜	6	Oliver ppf	200	33	30½	30½	..
46⅛	8	3	Oliver cv pf	600	9	8⅜	9	9
8⅝	2⅝	..	Omnibus	200	3½	3½	3½	..
99⅛	63	8	Orpheum pf	30	70	70	70	..
80⅝	55	2½	Otis Elev	300	60⅞	59⅝	60⅞	61⅝
128⅜	118⅛	6	Otis Elev pf	100	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	..
38⅛	16⅞	2½	Otis Steel	100	18	18	18	..
60⅞	36½	3	Owens Ill	100	38½	38½	38½	38¼
			—P—					
29½	11	..	Pac Cst 1pf	10	13	13	13	..
74⅞	46⅝	2	Pac as	1600	51⅛	50	51⅛	50⅛
107⅞	64	3	Pac Lighting	1300	66⅞	64¼	64⅞	65½
178	129	7	Pac Tel&T	60	131½	131	131	131¾
23⅝	9	1	Packard M	15000	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	9⅛
67½	46¼	..	Pan-Am B	1600	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
12⅝	2⅛	..	Panhandle	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
77¼	46⅛	4	Paramount	3900	50⅝	48⅝	50⅝	49⅝
35⅝	10	..	Park & Tilf	300	10	10	10	..
4⅛	1⅝	..	Park Utah	200	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
26⅛	4⅞	.60	Parmalee Tr	400	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5⅝
9	2⅜	..	Pathe Exch	300	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
19⅝	5	..	Pathe Ex A	100	7	7	7	7
32⅞	9⅛	..	Patino M	300	11⅝	11¼	11¼	11½
14	3½	..	Peerless Mot	100	3½	3½	3½	..
55⅜	26⅛	1	Penick ⅝ F	500	41¼	39⅜	41⅛	39¼
110½	107	7	Penick & F pf	100	110½	110½	110½	..
12	4	..	Penn Dix C	200	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
55½	25¼	..	Penn Dix pf	....	27	27	27	..
80	35⅝	3	J C Penney	700	40⅝	39½	40¼	41
101⅜	93½	6	J C Penney pf	100	96½	96½	96½	..
86⅜	64⅝	4	Penn RR	1800	67	66⅛	67	66⅞
325	21	8	Peoples Gas	100	222	217	222	224½
164½	99	6¶	Pere Marq	100	109	109	109	..
.27¼	11	1.50	Petroleum	2200	11⅝	11	11	11⅝
44⅝	24⅝	3	Phelps Dodge	700	25⅝	25	25⅝	25⅝
57⅝	50⅝	3	Phila Co 6%	100	53	53	53	53
25⅛	11⅝	..	Phila Read	1800	14⅛	13¼	13⅝	14
44⅝	20⅝	2§¶	Phillips Pet	1500	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	23⅛
33	19	..	Pierce Ar	100	23	23	23	..
37¾	27	2¶	Pillsbury	500	31	30⅛	30⅛	..
50⅝	37⅛	3.14	Pirelli Co	100	40	40	40	..
22⅞	15¼	1.40¶	Pitts S&B pf	400	16	15⅞	16	..
103	93½	7	Pitts Stl pf	10	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	..
24⅝	9⅛	..	Pitts-United	200	15½	15	15	..
22⅞	19	..	Pittston	100	19½	19½	19½	19⅝
109½	86	7	Pitts-United pf	30	102	100½	100½	..
34⅝	16⅜	2	Poore & Co B	500	20½	19	20½	18⅝
103	66	7	Post Tel pf	100	66	66	66	66
54	22	2¶	Prairie O&G	5000	22⅝	22¼	22¼	22¼
60	27⅛	3¶	Prairie P L	1000	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
16⅝	4⅛	..	Press Steel	400	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	..
78⅝	52⅝	2.40	Proctor & G	1300	68⅝	67⅝	68	68⅝
11⅞	4	..	Prod & Ref	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
40	24	..	Prod & Ref pf	30	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	..
123⅝	79	3.40	Pub Serv	3200	85⅛	83⅞	85⅛	84⅛
100	91⅝	5	Pub Serv 5%	100	98	98	98	..
117	106⅛	6	Pub Serv 6%	100	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	..
135⅛	121	7	Pub Serv 7%	200	130	130	130	131
83⅝	54	4	Pullman	1000	56	55⅛	55⅛	55⅝
8⅛	1	..	Punta Sug	500	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
27¼	10⅜	1.50	Pure Oil	3400	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	13
88⅞	52	4	Purity Bk	500	56	54	56	54⅛
			—R—					
69⅞	20	..	Radio	90100	22⅛	20⅝	22⅛	22⅞
85	52½	5	Radi pf B	100	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
50	17⅛	..	Radio-Keith	105100	24⅛	21⅜	24	22
77	60	4	RR Secur	70	60	60	60	..
58⅞	19⅝	2.60	Raybestos	700	20½	19⅝	19⅝	20¼
141⅛	94	4	Reading	400	96	96	96	96⅛
57	47¼	2	Reading 2pf	100	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	..
64⅞	34⅝	5	Real Silk H	400	38⅜	37⅜	38	..
46⅛	18	1.60	Rem Rand	2700	19⅝	18⅝	19	19
14⅞	8⅛	.80¶	Reo Motors	700	10⅛	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛
79⅛	18	..	Repub Stl	1000	21½	21	21⅛	21⅛
79⅛	18	..	Repub Stl	1000	21½	21	21⅛	21⅛
98⅝	84	6	Repub Stl pf	200	80	80	80	80
28⅛	6	2	Richfield Oil	1000	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
22⅛	7⅛	..	Rio Grande O	1000	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
48⅛	21	2.20	Rossia Ins	100	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
56⅛	43	3.21	Royal Dutch	1200	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
			—S—					
122⅝	51⅛	5	Safeway S	400	55	54	54½	54
57⅛	28	2¶	St Joseph	500	29⅛	29	29	28⅜
118⅞	64⅛	8	StL & SF	700	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
101	78	6	StL & SF pf	500	80⅛	80	80⅛	79⅛
31⅛	15⅛	2	Savage A	1300	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
12⅛	1⅝	..	Seabd AL	200	2	2	2	2⅛
28	3	..	Seabd AL pf	300	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
14¼	7	1.20	Seagrave	200	7	7	7	7
100⅝	48⅝	2½§	Sears Roe	10200	52	49⅛	51⅛	51⅝
23	4⅝	..	Sec Nat Inv	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
3½	1⅛	..	Seneca Cop	100	1½	1½	1½	1¼
13⅛	4⅛	..	Servel	500	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
32⅝	10⅝	..	Sharon	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
52	28⅝	1¶	Shattuck	400	28⅝	28	28⅝	29¼
28⅛	9⅝	..	Shell Union	2900	10½	10¼	10⅝	10⅝
35	7⅝	..	Shubert Th	400	8	8	8	8
94⅞	15	..	Simmons	3500	15⅝	15	15	15⅝
37	8	1.60	Simms Pet	700	10⅛	10	10	..
32	13	2¶	Sinclair	4500	14⅛	13⅞	14	14
42	17⅝	2	Skelly Oil	1000	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	19
72	47⅝	2	So Calif Ed	1400	51⅝	50⅝	50⅞	51
127	102⅛	6	So Pacific	600	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅞
30⅜	11⅛	2¶	So PR Sug	1200	16⅜	16	16	16½
122	103	8	So PR Sug pf	100	106	105½	106	..
136⅜	68⅝	8	So Railway	1300	75½	74⅝	75	75⅝
96	92	6	Spang Ch pf	20	93	93	93	..
30½	11⅝	..	Sparks With	1300	12½	12⅛	12⅛	12⅞
10⅛	3	..	Spear & Co	150	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
52	8⅛	..	Spiegel May	200	10	10	10	9
29⅛	15⅝	1.50	Sta Brands	8600	17	16⅝	16⅞	16⅜
129⅛	70⅛	3.50	Sta Gas	1300	78⅛	75⅛	78⅛	75⅝
67	61⅛	4	Sta Gas pf	200	63	62⅛	63	..
15⅛	3⅝	..	Sta Inv	1500	4	4	4	4
75	51	2.50§	Sta Oil Cal	2000	52	51½	52	51⅝
49	19	2	Sta Oil Kan	100	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	21¼
84⅞	52	1¶	Sta Oil N	12300	54⅝	53½	54⅛	55
40⅝	25⅛	1.60	Sta Oil NY	2900	27	26⅝	27	26⅝
20½	4⅛	..	Sterling	300	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
14⅞	8⅝	1.20	Sterling pf	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
48	31⅝	2	Ster cv pf	200	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32
47	17⅜	2	St-Warner	1700	21⅝	19⅝	21⅝	20
113⅝	52⅝	3	Stone & Web	4300	57½	54⅛	57⅝	57
47⅜	19⅛	3	Studebaker	2300	22	21⅛	22	21⅝
125	116	7	Studebaker pf	10	122	122	122	..
70	50	1§	Sun Oil	100	55	53⅛	53⅛	..
9⅛	1⅛	..	Super Oil	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
29⅝	7⅛	..	Super Steel	100	7½	7½	7½	..
15⅝	8½	1	Sweets Co	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
17	5⅛	..	Symington A	400	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
			—T—					
26¼	15⅝	1.20¶	Telautograph	300	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	..
17	8¼	1	Tenn Cop	200	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½
60½	38⅝	3	Tex Co	6200	40⅜	40	40⅜	40⅜
67⅝	48⅛	4	Tex Gulf S	800	54	53⅛	54	53⅝
145	105	5	Tex & Pac	300	109½	109	109½	..
14⅛	5½	..	Tex & P Coal	300	6	6	6	6⅛
32⅝	13⅝	..	Tex & P LT	300	16⅝	15⅛	16⅛	16¼
26⅞	6¼	..	Thermoid	200	6½	6½	6½	6½
46⅞	22¼	2	Third Nat Inv	200	24	23	24	22⅞
47⅛	27	3	Thompson	100	29½	29½	29½	..
39⅝	12	2.40	Thom Prod	100	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	13½
17⅝	9⅝	.60	Tidewat As	7200	10	9⅝	10	10⅛
89⅞	70	6	Tidewat A pf	500	71	70⅛	70⅛	..
21⅛	8	.80	Timken-Det	900	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
89⅛	48⅛	3	Timken	200	52⅝	50⅝	51⅛	51⅝
25⅝	16⅛	1	Transamer	19900	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	18⅛
20⅛	9⅛	..	Tri-Cont	300	11	10⅝	10⅝	11⅛
96½	89⅛	6	Tri-Cont pf	200	95	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
			—U—					
138	65	5	Underwood	400	72	70	71¼	72
125⅛	121	7	Underwd pf	10	125	125	125	..
106⅝	59	2.60	Un Carbide	7100	64⅝	63	64⅝	64⅝
50	28⅛	2§	Un Oil Cal	200	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	29½
242⅝	192⅛	10	Un Pac	600	198	196	198	196⅛
88⅜	82¼	4	Un Pac pf	300	86¼	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
38⅛	25	1.60	Un Tk Car	300	25	25	25	25
99	31⅛	..	Uni Air T	12400	36	33⅝	36	35⅛
77⅜	54⅛	3	Uni Air T pf	600	56⅝	55	55	56⅛
38⅛	35	1.60	Uni Biscuit	900	40⅛	40	40⅛	40
84	28⅝	2	Unit Carbon	200	33	32⅛	32⅝	33
52	20⅝	.50	Unit Corp	24900	22⅝	22⅛	22⅞	22⅜
53⅛	46⅝	3	Unit Corp pf	200	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
105	65	4	Uni Fruit	5500	67	65	66	67⅛
49⅝	28⅛	1.20	Uni Gas Cmp	14100	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	30⅝
32⅛	22	2	Uni Piece Dye	200	27⅝	26	27⅝	27
32⅞	9	..	US & For Sec	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
101	85½	6	US & For S pf	200	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
30⅜	10⅛	2	US Hoffman	600	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
139⅝	58⅝	6¶	US Ind Alco	200	66⅛	63⅛	66⅝	63⅛
15⅛	6	..	US Leather	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¼
35⅛	19½	2	US Pipe&Fd	1500	28⅛	26⅛	28⅛	27
75⅛	32	3	US Realty	1500	38⅛	38	38⅝	39⅛
65	11	..	US Rubber	700	14	13⅛	14	13⅛
63⅛	21⅛	..	US Rub 1pf	1200	24	23	24	24⅛
36⅛	17⅛	1	US Smelt	1200	20⅛	20⅛	20¼	20⅛
198⅝	143¼	7	US Steel	37600	152⅛	148⅝	152⅛	151⅛
151¼	141	7	US Steel pf	800	149⅛	147⅝	147⅛	147¼
8⅞	2⅛	..	Va-C Chem	300	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
34⅛	18⅛	..	Va-C Ch 6%	100	21	21	21	21
82⅝	73½	7	Va C Ch 7%	200	78	78	78	..
107⅛	101	6	Va El&P pf	10	105	105	105	104⅛
34	12	..	Va IC&C	100	14	14	14	..
156	44	4	Vulcan	320	51⅛	58	51⅛	51⅛
45⅞	20	2b	Util P&Lt A	1300	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	27⅛
			—V—					
7⅛	⅛	..	Vadsco	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
143¼	46⅞	3	Vanadium	13900	54	50½	53¼	51⅛
			—W—					
67⅝	21	..	Wabash	100	21	21	21	21
89⅛	52	5	Wabash pf A	100	53	53	53	..
31⅝	24⅛	1.50	Waldorf	100	25	24⅝	25	25
42⅝	19	3	Walworth	200	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	..
54	21¼	..	Ward Bk A	20	22⅛	21¼	22⅛	22½
15⅝	4⅛	..	Ward Bk B	200	6⅛	6	6⅛	6⅛
80⅛	16⅛	..	Warner Br A	35000	21⅜	20¼	21⅛	20⅞
27	6⅛	..	WarnerQ uin	500	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝
63⅛	30½	3	Warren Br	100	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝	32⅝
29⅞	22	2	Wesson O	100	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
59⅛	50⅛	4	Wesson O pf	100	55	55	55	54⅛
112½	105½	6	W Pen E 7%	60	109	109	109	109
111⅛	104⅝	6	W Pen P 6%	50	110⅝	110	110⅝	..
118½	113½	7	W Pen P 7%	10	116	116	116	115
50	20	..	Wn Dairy A	100	23	23	23	23½
24⅛	4⅝	..	Wn Dairy B	200	6	5⅛	6	5⅞
36	13⅝	..	Wn Md	200	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	15
30⅛	9⅛	..	Wn Pac	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	..
53½	26⅝	..	Wn Pac pf	100	30	30	30	30⅝
219⅝	133¼	8	Wn Union	200	139⅞	139	139	139
52	31½	2	Westg A B	300	33	32⅝	33	33
201⅛	101	5	Westg Elec	48600	109	103⅝	108⅝	108⅝
197⅝	112	5	Westg El pf	30	114⅞	113⅝	114⅞	115
48⅛	21⅝	1	Weston In	200	25	23½	23⅝	26½
36	33	2	Weston In A	200	36	36	36	..
59½	28	2	Westvaco	200	30	28	30	..
110¼	100	..	Wheeling pf	100	100	100	100	..
43	27	2	White Mot	200	29½	28½	29½	29
13⅞	3⅛	..	Whi Sew M	100	4	4	4	3⅝
11	3⅝	..	Willys-Over	400	4½	4	4½	4
7⅝	2½	..	Wilson	500	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝
13	6	..	Wilson A	200	6⅛	6	6	6¼
54⅝	39¼	3.50	Wilson pf	100	42	42	42	40½
72⅝	51⅝	2.40	Woolworth	6300	65½	63½	65¼	64⅝
169	67¼	..	Wor Pump	1200	84½	79⅝	84½	82½
93	78	6	Wor Pump B	100	86	86	86	..
			—Y—					
77	33¼	2	Yale & T	200	33½	33¼	33¼	34
32⅝	10	..	Yel Truck	60	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	11⅝
105	69	..	Yel Truck pf	20	69	69	69	..
41	19	3	Young S&W	1400	22	21¼	22	21
			—Z—					

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in script. dPaid to date in 1930.

NEW HAVEN EARNS $4.89 ON COMMON IN NINE MONTHS

New Haven Railroad reports for September a surplus after charges, guarantees, and preferred dividends of $962,607, comparing with surplus after similar deductions of $2,003,878 in September, 1929.

For nine months ended Sept. 30, surplus after charges, guarantees and preferred dividends was $7,683,579, comparing with $11,377,584 after similar deductions in the first nine months of 1929.

The balance after guarantees and preferred dividends for nine months is equal to $4.89 a share on 1,571,179 shares of common stock, compared with $7.24 per share earned in the first nine months of 1929.

Operating revenues for September totaled $9,753,110 compared with $12,386,597 in 1929, which included nonrecurring disputed divisions on Canadian loop traffic of $400,000, while for the nine months operating revenues totaled $90,130,959 as compared with $104,249,765, which included similar non-recurring items of $1,450,000.

PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the purchasing power of the dollar are shown below. Average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and it is therefore placed at 100.

Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index number	Purchasing power
1913—Average	69.8	143.3
1914—December (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	98.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1929—Average	96.3	103.9
1930—January	93.3	107.2
February	92.7	107.9
March	90.8	110.2
April	90.6	110.4
May	88.6	112.8
June	86.4	115.7
July	83.7	119.5
August	83.2	120.2
September	83.3	120.1
Oct., wk end Oct. 3	82.3	121.5
Oct., wk end Oct. 10	82.9	120.6
Oct., wk end Oct. 17	82.7	120.9
Oct., wk end Oct. 24	82.7	120.9

WESTERN MARYLAND INCOME

Western Maryland Railway reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net income of $1,522,812 after taxes and charges, equal to $8.68 a share on the 177,429 shares of 7 per cent first preferred on which no dividends have been paid. Allowing for only regular dividend requirements on the 177,420 shares of 7 per cent first preferred and 4 per cent on the 64,560 shares of second preferred, the balance is equal to 94 cents a share on the 529,721 shares of common, compared with $2,000,732, or $11.72 a share on the first preferred and $1.63 a share on the 521,070 common shares, in the first nine months of 1929. September net income was $207,685, compared with $375,622 in September, 1929.

POWER CORP. OF CANADA

MONTREAL—Power Corp. of Canada has placed its common stock on a $2 annual cash dividend basis, declaring a quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Nov. 20 to stock of record Oct. 31. In December, 1928, it paid an interim dividend of $1 on the common and another interim dividend of $1 in December, 1929, when an additional distribution of five shares of common for each 100 shares held was made out of profits realized from sales of investments. In July, 1930, another interim dividend of $1 was paid.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.

American Bank Note Co. reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net of $517,532 after federal taxes, depreciation, etc., equivalent, after dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred and preferred dividends of the foreign subsidiary, to 68 cents a share (par $10) on 652,773 shares of common, compared with $738,755 or $1.01 a share on 652,668 common shares in the preceding quarter and $916,704 or $1.42 a share on 593,430 common shares in the third quarter of 1929.

MISSOURI PACIFIC SURPLUS

Missouri Pacic reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 surplus of $4,983,765 after taxes and charges, equal to $6.01 a share on the 718,001 shares of 5 per cent preferred, on which there is an accumulation of unpaid dividends. Allowing for only regular dividend requirements on the preferred, the balance is equal to $3.76 a share on the 828,395 shares of common, compared with $8,889,088, or $12.38 a share on the preferred and $7.48 a share on the common, in the first nine months of 1929.

COTTON MARKET STEADY

NEW YORK (AP)—An opening advance was followed by reactions in cotton prices here today but, after selling off from 11.08 to 10.91 for new December contracts under realizing combined with some local and southern pressure, the market steadied up again on trade buying and covering. During the middle of the afternoon the general market net was 2 points lower to 1 point higher.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Irregular; farm implement shares make new lows.

Bonds: Irregular; prime issues move narrowly.

Curb: Irregular; small losses recovered.

Foreign Exchanges: Easy; sterling sags.

Cotton: Steady; trade buying.

Sugar: Higher; Cuban crop restriction.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Easy; bearish crop estimates.

Corn: higher: unfavorable weather forecast and decreased visible supply.

Cattle: Steady.

Hogs: Lower.

HIGHER PRICES ON WHEAT AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO (AP)—Reports of moist weather, increasing prospects of damage in Argentina, tended to make wheat values here average higher early today. On the other hand, Argentine advices were also current indicating uncertainty as to the presence of damage in districts where wheat is early maturing.

Opening ⅛c off to ⅝c up, wheat showed subsequent gains all around. Corn started at ⅛c decline to ½c advance, then sagged, and afterward scored a general upturn.

Opening prices were: Wheat, December, old 79¼@¼c, new 79⅛c; March, old 82⅝@83c, new 83c; May, old 83¾@84c, new 84@⅛c. Corn, December, old 77⅝@¾c, new 77⅝c; March, old 79¼c, new 79½@⅝c; May, old 81⅝@¾c, new 81⅝; July, 82⅝c. Oats, December, old 36⅞c; May, old 39⅛@⅝c, new 39⅝.

Wheat closed unsettled ⅝c to 1c a bushel lower than Saturday's finish. Corn closed ⅝c to ¾c advanced, oats ⅛c off to ⅛c up, and provisions unchanged to 17c down.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
December	.79¼	.79⅜	.77⅝	.78⅛
March	.83	.83¼	.81⅞	.82⅛
May	.83¾	.84⅝	.83⅛	.83½
Corn				
December	.77¾	.78¼	.77	.78
March	.79	.79⅞	.78¾	.79⅝
May	.81¾	.82½	.81¼	.82
Oats				
December	.36⅞	.36⅞	.36¾	.36⅝
March	.38⅛	.38½	.38⅛	.38¼
May	.39⅝	.39⅝	.39⅛	.39½
Lard				
October	11.10	11.12	11.10	11.10
December	10.50	10.50	10.45	10.47
January	10.40	10.40	10.35	10.37

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
December	.73½	.71⅞	.72	.73⅛
May	.78⅝	.77	.77¼	.78⅛

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
October	.72¼	.70⅝	.70⅝	.71⅝
December	.73⅛	.71¼	.71¼	.71⅞
May	.79	.77	.77⅛	.78⅛

INTERNATIONAL GREAT NORTHERN

International Great Northern Railway reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net loss of $428,330 after taxes and fixed charges, but before adjustment bond interest, contrasting with net income of $428,681, equal to 2.52 per cent on the $17,000,000 6 per cent adjustment income bonds in the first nine months of 1929. Practically all stock is owned by New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway.

ARCHER-DANIELS-MIDLAND COMPANY

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company reports for the year ended Aug. 31 net of $1,373,761 after depreciation, taxes, etc., equivalent after 7 per cent preferred dividends to $2.01 a share on 549,546 no-par shares of common outstanding at end of year. This compares with $1,453,408 or $2.54 a share on 480,852 common shares outstanding in the preceding fiscal year.

ANCHOR CAP EARNINGS UP

Anchor Cap Corporation and subsidiaries report for first nine months of 1930 net income after all charges, including depreciation, reserves and federal and Canadian income taxes, of $871,636, equivalent, after preferred dividend requirements, to $3.10 a share on the common stock. This compares with $855,996 for the corresponding period last year.

AMERICAN COTTON MOVEMENT

NEW YORK—The movement of American cotton into-sight was smaller this week than in the like week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. The into-sight this week was 766,000 bales, compared with 919,000 in the similar week last year. The total into-sight during the season to date is 5,760,000 bales, compared with 6,147,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

BARCLAY'S BANK HEAD SEES BIG FUTURE FOR DOMINION OF CANADA

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Canada is very much to the front in Great Britain just now, largely because of the outstanding personality of Premier Bennett, the Dominion's spokesman at the Imperial Conference. More than usual attention has therefore been paid to the remarks of F. C. Goodenough, chairman of Barclay's Bank, one of the so-called "Big Five," who has just returned from a visit to Canada.

Barclay's is the first important British bank to establish a branch in Canada. He expects to see Canada's population eventually multiplied by 10.

"In spite of the somewhat difficult times, I am satisfied that we chose the right moment for bridging the Atlantic with a subsidiary institution," says Mr. Goodenough. "Our growth must, of course, be gradual, but I am confident that it will be continuous and constant.

"Our bank, with its branches spread over large areas of the Empire, is now rendering important service in the financing of Imperial trade through being established in many localities. I would like to see commercial houses of Great Britain do likewise by acquiring commercial interests in Canada. This would mean a growing increase in Empire trade and the intermingling of interests which cannot but be for the benefit of both countries."

SMALL DROP IN NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE PROFITS IN QUARTER

New England Telephone & Telegraph Company reports for nine months ended Sept. 30, 1930, net income after all charges, including taxes, of $8,510,237, compared with $8,804,904 in the first nine months of 1929 and $7,763,043 in the corresponding nine months of 1928.

For the quarter ended Sept. 30 last, net income was $2,687,142, compared with $2,885,709 in the same 1929 quarter and $2,443,111 in the corresponding three months of 1928.

New England Telephone earlier this year increased outstanding stock by 20 per cent. Dividend payments at the rate of $8 for nine months ended Sept. 30, last, totaled $7,290,347, indicating that average number of shares drawing dividends during the period was 1,215,056 on which net income was equivalent to $7 a share, compared with $7.95 a share on 1,106,610 shares in the same 1929 nine months and $7.01 a share on 1,106,474 shares in the similar nine months of 1928. On 1,321,659 shares outstanding Sept. 30, last, net for the latest nine months' period was equivalent to $6.44 a share.

SEES CURRENT TRADE PERIOD AS PECULIAR

The current depression will probably go down in history as a very unusual period of readjustment, primarily because of the existence of a determined effort to avoid the working out of economic laws. This is what Gage P. Wright, New York business and investment counselor, says in the current issue of the Business Economic Digest. Mr. Wright states also that it is encouraging to note that the recent drastic decline in stock prices has not been reflected in business conditions."

He says, in part: "A more confident tone is now discernible in the reports of the various analysts.

"It is still too early satisfactorily to determine whether or not the aggressive policies inaugurated by certain corporations in the early stage of this readjustment will prove to have been more profitable than if such a course had been pursued after the normal readjustment had taken place.

"Very likely, when we are able to view the current year in retrospect, we shall find that, for the most part, the unusually determined efforts to avoid depression will prove only to have prolonged the normal working of economic law. And, we may expect a more vigorous effort earlier in the next cycle toward the exercising of prevention."

INTERTYPE CORPORATION

Intertype Corporation for quarter ended Sept. 30 reports net profit of $161,454 after depreciation, reserve for taxes, etc., compared with $235,759 in the third quarter of 1929. Nine months' net profit was $405,253, compared with $648,336.

HARTFORD, CONN.

TRAVELERS INS. CO. STOCK

Details upon request

Conning & Co.

50 LEWIS STREET

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY

Public notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of acts of the legislature of Massachusetts for the year 1911, c. 740, written tenders are invited for the sale to the Boston Elevated Railway Company of shares of its second preferred stock to take up the sum of $47,880.60. All tenders must be made on or before October 29, 1930, at 10 a. m., directed to Boston Elevated Railway Company, Henry L. Wilson, Treasurer, 31 St. James Ave., Boston, Mass. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY
By HENRY L. WILSON, Treasurer.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Oct. 27	Oct. 25
245	Am & Cont	16⅛	16	16⅛	16
600	Am Found	6¼	6	6⅛	6⅛
342	Am T&T	200	198⅝	199	199⅛
315	Amoskeag	9	8⅛	9	8
850	Andes ePt	.30	.28	.28	..
300	Ariz Com	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
150	Big Sanf	35	35	35	34
95	Bos El	78	77½	77½	79
25	Bos El 1 pf	105½	105	105	106
30	Bos El 2 pf	93	93	93	92½
67	Bos & Alb	188	188	188	188⅛
100	B&M	65	65	65	..
16	BM pr pf	107½	107	107½	..
9	Bos Prov	180	180	180	..
313	Cal & Hec	9	9	9	..
610	Cop Range	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	6⅞
600	East SS	19⅝	19½	19⅝	19⅝
250	E Butte	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
45	E G & Fuel	21½	21	21	..
34	E G&F pf	97½	97	97½	..
22	E G&F prpf	84⅛	83⅛	84⅛	84⅛
30	E Mass A	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
65	Edison Elec	252	249	252	250
1175	Em Assoc	22	21	22	..
65	First Nat S	42	41½	42	43⅛
20	Gen Alloy	9	9	9	..
10	Gilchrist	9½	9½	9½	9
646	Isle Royale	5	5	5	..
50	Me Cent	70	70	70	..
385	Mass Util	6⅛	6	6	6
5	Mergenthal	88⅛	88½	88½	..
100	Nash	30	29⅝	29⅝	29⅛
69	NE Tel	138	137½	138	138⅛
1445	No Butte	1¼	1	1¼	1⅛
9	Old Colony	143	143	143	143
1100	Old Domin	.06	.05	.05	.04
65	Pac Mills	18½	18	18	19
20	Pocahontas	18	18	18	18⅛
630	Quincy Min	7½	7⅛	7½	7⅛
400	St Mary Ld	8½	8	8	8
170	Shawmut	14⅛	14½	14⅛	14⅛
215	So Sur	8½	8	8	..
145	Torrington	48	47	47	48
958	Uni Found	11½	10⅝	11⅛	11⅛
356	Uni Shoe	59⅝	59	59½	59
50	Uni Shoe pf	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
55	US&El Pow	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	8
80	Util Hyd	6⅝	6	6¼	6⅛
25	Utah Apex	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
193	Util Eq pf	76½	76	76½	76
300	Utah Met	.35	.35	.35	..
9	War Bros cv pf	42	42	42	..
25	Westfield	23	22	23	..
300	Whitt Mfg	20	20	20	20
	BONDS				
$1000	Butte & S 3½s	90	90	90	..
3000	Cen Pow 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	..
6000	KCM&B 5s	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	..
1000	Mas G 4½ '29	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	..
900	Van Sev 6s	102	102	102	..
1000	Wst T&T 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	..

A Window in Wall Street

THE WEATHER

Week's weather forecast (based on numerous observations): Rain, snow, sunshine or what have you in Wall Street. Flannels with astrakan, earmuffs with bathing suits, these are the pictures to be seen in Wall Street's Wonderland. All of which goes to show which way the wind (if there is any) may or may not be blowing. About all the weather man will say at this time is, "If this be picnic weather, make the most of it." As for barometric pressure: it all depends who's looking at the barometer.

NEVER SAY NEVER

For the stock market prognosticator the word "never" is about as dangerous as "positively." One observer recalls the days when brokers' loans were $6,801,000,000, and many were saying that these loans would "never" again be less than $5,000,000,000. Now that brokers' loans are $2,613,000,000, and some people are saying that the figure will "never" again be above $5,000,000,000, one can hardly help remarking that some predictors certainly have the courage of their predictions. Anyhow, the decrease in brokers' loans has been more than 60 per cent in the last year, and this in the face of the issuance of a tremendous amount of new securities.

RAILROADING BY 'PHONE

A familiar picture in railroading is that of the veteran telegraph operator with his hand on the key dotting and dashing the commands and signals by which traindom keeps its couriers on their proper courses. But like many other familiar things, it is becoming more and more of a picture, less and less an actuality, for the dots and dashes of the Morse telegraph wires are fast giving way to the telephoned message as a means of regulating the movements of those long, sinuous creatures that roar along the thousands of miles of rail in the United States. Railroad Data says that trains on nearly two-thirds of the total rail mileage of this country are now being handled by telephone.

THE A. & P.

Four thousand six hundred and thirty-eight stores is a big chain. This is the number of stores comprising the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company in 1921. Today this chain includes 15,418 units. In a hearing before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, P. W. Wheeler, assistant to the president of the company, gave this idea of the A. & P.'s business. During the year ended March 1, 1921, dollar profit was $5,803,333, or 2.48 per cent of sales. This profit represented a return of 22.98 per cent on investment. For the last fiscal year, ended March 1, 1930, profit was $26,219,631, or 2.49 per cent on sales, and 22.08 per cent on investment.

LO, THE HIGH! LO, THE LOW!

Every now and then one hears the question, "How high could that stock go?" And sometimes, "How low could it go?" Only the bold make answer. But here is an instance of how high and how low one stock can go. Montgomery Ward sold as high as 439⅞ in 1928 and as low as 19⅝ just the other day. But that is not the whole story. It is pointed out that through additional financing, two shares at $17.50 a share in December, 1928, for each share held, one share at $50 in August, 1929, for each three share held, the single share has grown to four. At 19⅝, the low price touched last week, four shares, which would equal one original share, would be worth 78½. Since the new financing cost holders $85, and the current value of the stock including this financing is less than that, the value of the old stock which sold at $440 has been wiped out—and that's low.

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Oct.27	WkAgo	YrAgo
Wheat, 2 red	$1.00¼	$ .99⅝	$1.39
Corn, 3 yellow	.98⅞	1.01¼	1.00
Oats, 2 white	.47½	.47⅝	.56⅛
Flour	4.80	4.55	6.50
Beef, family	18.75	20.00	28.50
Pork	32.50	32.50	29.50
Lard	.1305	.1319	.1130
Cotton, mid-up	.1105	.1030	.1840
Zinc	.0400	.0395	.0670
Iron	18.76	18.76	22.26
Steel, bil Pitt	31.00	31.00	35.00
Copper	.09½	.10	.18
Tin	.2655	.2568	.4000
Rubber	.0862½	.0800	.1870
Sugar	.0475	.0415	.0550
Lead	.0510	.0510	.0600
Print cloth	.0450	.0425	.0525

OTIS COMPANY DIVIDENDS

Directors of the Otis Company, cotton manufacturing concern, have voted to recommend to shareholders reduction of par value of shares from $100 to $80, to be accomplished by payment on Dec. 1, 1930 of $20 a share to shareholders of record Nov. 25. This dividend will be paid out of funds received from the liquidation of capital assets.

YOUNGSTOWN OPERATIONS UP

Youngstown reports state that Youngstown sheet mills are increasing production this week.

IMPROVEMENT IN DOMINION HAS HEADWAY

Slow Upward Trend in Trade and Industry—Textile Mills More Active

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—While business conditions in Canada are still far from being normal, there are unmistakable signs of a slow upward movement in most branches of trade and industry.

In the industrial field cotton mills have taken on new activity and are working at substantially greater capacity by reason of the recent tariff changes. Silk and rayon mills are also well employed, and there are indications of more activity in woolen factories.

Electrical manufacturers and plants producing hydraulic equipment are busier than ever with sufficient business in sight to insure capacity operations until well on in the spring.

Big Hydroelectric Program

According to a recent survey, there is a little over 2,000,000 horsepower development being provided for in the many construction programs now in progress. This work is not only benefiting the electrical manufacturing companies, but also the lumbering industry, which supplies the timber and lumber for the dams, and the cement mills, which have big orders from the power companies.

Mining operations continue on a large scale. In September, Ontario mines produced gold to the value of $2,925,589, an increase of $204,000 over August, and of $223,000 over September, 1929. In the elapsed nine months crude bullion from these mines had a value of $26,213,324, or $1,486,626 more than in the corresponding period last year.

Though showing a decrease in the aggregate from the like month of 1929, the foreign trade statement for the month of September is not without its favorable aspects. Not only do exports and imports show a moderate expansion over those of August, but the contraction from the like month of 1929 was much smaller in September than it had been in August.

Exports for the month totaled $81,046,227, compared with $87,751,034 in September last year, while imports at $87,900,201 were considerably below the figure of $99,379,848 in the similar month of 1929.

Wheat Exports Gain

The outstanding feature of the month's exports is the gain in exports of wheat, the month's total at $33,911,203 being well ahead of the $22,135,922 exported in September, 1929, and more than $8,000,000 ahead of the August exports. Exports of dairy products improved over those of August.

Production in the iron and steel industry for the first nine months of this year totaled 810,851 tons of steel ingots and direct steel castings, a decline of 25 per cent from the 1,087,951 tons made in the like period of last year. The output in September was below that in August and much less than in September, 1929.

The lumber industry also shows recession. Most of the big logging camps on the Pacific Coast are now operating at about 25 per cent of capacity, and sawmills have curtailed production until they are running along on the basis of about 40 per cent.

Wholesale and retail trade throughout the East has taken on a more active pace. The week of Oct. 11 to 18, which was celebrated as Canadian Prosperity Week, in an effort to stimular general interest in Canadian products, resulted in increased sales in many provinces.

Some improvement is noted in the automobile business. Sales of new cars in September were slightly ahead of the August figures in some sections of the country, but still much below last year's total. Shoe factories are still well employed, but the general leather goods trade is only slightly improved.

September Paper Exports Up

The total exports of both pulp and paper for the first nine months of the current year stand at $133,738,146, which compares with $145,718,268 for the corresponding period of last year. The value of newsprint exports in the month of September was $10,909,298, which compares with $9,822,775 in August and $11,689,638 in September of last year.

The value of building permits issued by 61 cities during September stood at $11,081,706, this being a decrease of $2,736,039, or 19.8 per cent when compared with the total of $13,817,745 reported in August. The cumulative total for the first nine months of this year was greater by 1.7 per cent than the average for the similar period of the 10 years, 1920-29.

Announcement has been made of an issue of $9,000,000 Ottawa Valley Power Company 5½ per cent first mortgage 40-year sinking fund gold bonds. These bonds are being offered in denominations of $1000 and $500 at 95¼ and interest, giving a yield of over 5.30 per cent.

The factor pressing most heavily upon the general trade situation is the low price of farm products, particularly wheat. For the current crop year Canada's exportable surplus of this cereal is estimated at 264,000,000 bushels, but the price is below the line of profit and the outward movement, while increasing is still unsatisfactory.

REDUCE PRICES, SAYS WOLLMAN

W. J. Wollman of W. J. Wollman & Co. offers the suggestion that the real permanent solution of the unemployment problem and the business situation it has created is to increase consumption and thereby increase the demand for labor. He would do this by reducing prices generally. He said the only reason readjustment has not gone further is that many are resisting it, principally because they do not realize that some readjustment cannot be escaped. "The only way to increase consumption," he said, "is to reduce prices on all things to a fair and equitable basis, bringing up the purchasing power of the dollar and bringing prices down to a level sufficiently attractive to consumers to impel purchases on their part."

BORG-WARNER CORP.

Borg-Warner Corp. for the nine months ended Sept. 30 reports net profit of $2,674,205 after charges and taxes, compared with $8,401,358 in the first nine months of 1929. September quarter's net was $198,834, compared with $1,846,931 in the third quarter of last year.

OMIT RUBBER DIVIDEND

LONDON—Rubber Plantations Investment Trust has passed its interim common dividend, which for the past five years has been 5 per cent, less tax. Directors state that up to Sept. 30 dividends received upon investments totaled £103,035, compared with £144,548 in the like period last year.

INDIAN COTTON ACREAGE REDUCED

Area planted to cotton in India up to Oct. 1 is estimated at 20,506,000 acres, compared with 20,812,000 planted up to a like date last season, a decrease of 1 per cent, Department of Agriculture reports.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	35¾	35¾
Air Reduc 5s	101½	101½
Albany PWP 6s '48	96	93¾
Alleghany 5s '44	89½	88
Alleghany 5s '49	88	87½
Alleghany 5s '50	88½	87½
Am For Pow 5s	82¾	81¾
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	101½	101¼
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	92	92
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	67	67
Am Smelting 5s '47	101¾	101¾
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¾	103¾
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	143	143
Am T&T col 5s '46	106	106⅛
Am T&T 5s '65	106¾	106¾
Am T&T sf 5s '60	106¾	105½
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	106¾	105¾
Am Type Founders 6s '40	106	106
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	102½	102¾
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	105¾	105½
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	80	80
Armour & Co Del 5½s '43	73¾	73
Armour & Co Ill 4½s	89½	89
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	93¾	93¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97¾	97¾
Atch T&SF 4½s	122¾	122¾
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102¾	102½
B&O 1st 4s '48	96½	96¾
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	87	87
B&O 4½s '33	101½	101
B&O 4½s cv	98½	98
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	106	106
B&O 5s series D	102½	102
B&O 5s ct Swn div	102¾	102¾
B&O Pitt & LE 4s	96¼	96¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	106¾	106¾
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	111	111
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102½	101¾
Bing & Bing 6½s '50	93	93
Boston & Me 5s '55	100¼	100⅛
Bruns WN 4s	97	97
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99	98¾
Bklyn City 1st	86	86
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	91¾	91
Buff R & P 4½s '57	92½	92½
Bush Term con 5s '55	100¾	100¾
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	102	101½
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	96½	96½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	99½	99¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99¾	99½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	99¾	99¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July	105¼	104¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	105	104¾
Can North sf 7s '40	112¾	112½
Can Pacific deb 4s	89	88¾
Can Pacific 4½s '46	100½	100½
Can Pacific 5s '54	104¾	104¾
Can Pacific 4½s '60	98¾	98½
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	108	107¾
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	96	95¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104½	103¾
Cen Pacific TSL 1st 4s '54	93¾	93¾
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	98¼	98¼
Ches & O cv 4½s A	100¼	100⅛
Ches & O 4½s B	100¾	100¼
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	70	70
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	97¾	97¼
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	42	41¾
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	106	106
Chi Gt West 4s '59	69¾	69¼
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	106½	106¾
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	38¾	38
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	79½	79
Chi & Nw 4½s C	95	94¾
Chi & Nw 4¾s cv	93¾	93½
Chi & Nw 4½s	94¾	94½
Chi Railway 5s	[illegible]	72½
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	94	94
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	99½	99
Chi RI&P 4½s A	94½	94¼
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	94¼	94¼
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	96½	96¼
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	105¼	105¼
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	90¾	90¾
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105½	105½
Chile Copper 5s '47	90	89½
Cin T 4½s	102¾	102½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	92¾	92¾
Cin Ham Day 4½s	98	98
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104½	104½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	101	100¾
Clev Pitt 4½s '77	102	102
Clev Un Term 5s '73	106¾	106½
Colo & So 4½s A	97½	97½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	101½	101¼
Colon Oil 6s	58¾	58¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	101¼	101¼
Com Credit 5½s '35	97½	97½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	93¾	93½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	35	35
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	102½	102½
Con Gas 5½s '45	106¾	106¼
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104¾	104¾
Con Ry & Lt 4½s stpd	99	99
Container Corp 6s '46	92	92
Cont Mot 6s	92½	92½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	100	100
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	45	45
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	67	66¼
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	68	68
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	95½	95½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	95¾	95¾
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105½	105½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	96¾	96¾
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	83	81¾
Dery Dry Goods 7s '42	8½	8¼
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102½	102½
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	104	104
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	86	86
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103	102¾
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	42	42
Edith Rock 6s	100½	100½
Edison Ill of NY 5s	113¾	113¾
Erie 1st con 4s '96	96¾	96¾
Erie gen lien	81	80¾
Erie gen '75s	87¼	86¾
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	99	99
Fed Lt & Trac 6s B	94½	94½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	42¼	40
Fla East Coast 5s '74	39	38½
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	30	30
Gannett 6s '43	84	84
Gen Baking 5½s	98¾	98¾
Gen Cable 5½s '47	96¾	96¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102⅝	102½
Gen Pet 5s '40	102¾	102¾
Gen Theater 6s	85¼	84½
Goodrich 6½s	99½	99
Goodrich 6s	71	70¼
Goodyear 5s '57	84¼	83½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	106½	106½
Great Northern 5s '73 C	104½	104½
Great Northern 5½s '52	108¾	108¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111	110¾
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	40⅝	40⅝
Houston Oil 5½s	96½	94
Hudson Coal 5s '62	55	54⅞
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	99¾	99¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	102	101¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105½	105½
Ill Cen 4s '51	98	97½
Ill Cen 4s '53	88½	88¾
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	96¾	96¾
Ill Cen CStL&NO 5s A	101	100½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	96¾	96½
Inspiration Cop 6½s '31	100¾	100¾
Inter Hydro 6s	93½	93
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	100½	100⅛
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	70	70
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	71	70
Inter Rap Tran 6s '32	61	61
Int Ag col 5s '32 (ext '42)	98	98
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	91½	91
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	52	50
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	101¾	101⅜
Int Paper 6s '55	70½	70⅛
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	70¾	70
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	80½	79¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	94½	93⅛
Int Tel & Tel 5s	88½	87¾
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	97½	97½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	80	80
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	100	100
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	95	94⅜
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	95	94⅜
Laclede Gas 5½s C	103¾	103¼
Laclede Gas 5½s D	102⅞	102⅞
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100¾	100¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	64½	64
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	91¾	91½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	101¼	101¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ww	112½	112½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	100	100
Long Island rfg 4s '49	95	95
Louis Ark 5s	75	75
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	105¾	105¾
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	52½	52½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	89	88½
Met Edison 4½s	100	100
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101½	101
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	105½	105½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101¾	101¼
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	89¼	89¼
Min StP & SSM 5½s '49	75¾	75¾
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	98¾	98¾
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	88¾	88⅝
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	91	90
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	75	75
Mo Pac 5s F '77	99	98⅞
Mo Pac 5s G '78	98⅞	98⅝
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	99⅞	99⅞
Mo Pac 5½s '49	103¼	103¼
Mo Pac 5s H	99	98¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	104¾	104¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	80	80
Morris & Essex 4½s	101½	101¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	100	99⅞
Nat Rad 6½s '47	15½	15¼
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57 A	7¼	7¼
N E T&T 5s '52	105¾	105¾
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	92	92
N O Terminal 4s '53	92	92
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	92¾	92¾
NYC&HR con 4s '98	85¾	85¾
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	95¾	95¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	100¼	100¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	101½	101¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107½	107¼
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	92¾	91½
NY Chi & StL 5½s A	105¾	105
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	101⅞	101⅞
NY Chi & StL 6s '32	100¾	100⅞
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	83½	83¼
NY NH&H 4½s '67	95¾	95⅞
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	105¾	105¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	117½	117½
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	101½	101½
NY & Q El & P 5s '30	100¾	100½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	102½	102¼
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110¾	110½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106¾	106¾
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	102	101½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	57¼	57
Niag Shares 5½s	97¾	97
Norf So 5s	40	40
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104	103½
Nor Am Ed 5s C	100½	100⅛
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	105½	105¼
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	68¼	67¾
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	95¾	95½
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	111¾	111½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	102¾	102¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	112¼	112¼
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	93⅛	93¼
Otis Steel 6s '41	101	100¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102¾	102¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104⅛	104¼
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	106¼	106¼
Parmalee T 6s	43	43
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	103	103
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	98¼	98¼
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	45¾	45¾
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	89	89
Penn RR con 4s '48	99	99
Penn RR con 4s sta '48	99	99
Penn RR 4¼s D	98¾	98¾
Penn RR 4½s '63	100	99¾
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	101¾	101½
Penn RR 5s '64	104¾	104¾
Penn RR gen 5s '68	106¾	106½
Penn RR guld 6½s '36	108¾	108¾
Pere Marquette 4s '56	91¾	91¾
Pere Marquette 5s '56	104¾	104½
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	93¼	93¼
Phil Co 5s '67	100¾	100¾
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	84	84
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	93¾	92¾
Philippine Ry 4s '37	33	33
Pitts & W Va 4½s C	96¼	96¼
Pitts C C & StL 4½s '77	100¼	100¼
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	109¼	109¼
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	109¼	109¼
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A	107	107
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	99¾	99¾
Portland Railway 5s '30	102½	102
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	99¾	99½
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	105¾	105¾
Pub Svc E&G 1970	108	108
Pure Oil 5½s '37	102	102
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	97	97
Richfield Oil 6s	94¾	94½
Rep I&S sf 5s '40	73	73
Rio G & W col 4s '49	100¼	100¼
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	85	85
Rochester Gas 7s '46	106	106
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	106¾	106¾
StL IM&S gen 5s '31	100¾	100¾
StL & SF 4s A '50	88¼	88
StL & SF 4½s '78	87¼	87
StL & SF 5 B '50	100⅞	100
StL SW con 4s '32	100	99⅞
Seabd AL con 6s '45	30	29
Seabd All Fla 6s A '35	20	20
Seabd All Fla 6s B '35	20	20
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	96	96
Shell Union 5s '47	89	88½
Shell Union 5s ct ww	91¼	90¾
Shubert Theater 6s '42	35	35
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	102¾	102¾
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	85¾	85¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	101¾	101⅝
Sinclair Cn 0 col 7s '37	103	102¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101½	101¼
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	99⅞	99⅝
South P Rico Sug 7s '41	105¼	105¼
Solvay 5s	99½	99¼
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	95	95
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	99	98¾
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	100¾	100⅝
So Ry gen 4s '56	87	87
So Ry con 5s '94	107	107
So Ry gen 6½s '56	118	117½
So Bell Tel 5s '41	104½	104½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104	103¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99¾	99¾
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	98½	98
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105½	105¼
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	104	104
Texas Corp 5s '44	100⅞	100¾
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	49½	49
Third Ave adj 5s '60	32½	31½
Tol & O C gen 5s '35	101½	101½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	99¾	99¾
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100⅞	100¾
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 ww	97	97
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98¾	98¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	92	92
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	96	95¾
US Rubber 5s '47	69½	69½
Universal Pipe 6s '36	61	61
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44 n	95¾	95¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101½	101¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	78½	78½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	86½	86
Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34	8⅞	8⅞
Va Iron C&C 5s '49	80	80
Va Mid 5s '36	100½	100½
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	106½	106½
Wabash 1st 5s '39	103¼	103¼
Wabash 5s B '76	93¾	93½
Wabash 2d 5s '39	100⅞	100¾
WaWbash 5½s '75	100¾	100½
Warnrer Bros Pict 6s	81¼	80¾
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	64½	64
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105	105
Western Electric 5s '44	104¾	104¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	84½	84¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	98¾	98½
Western Pac 5s A '46	97	96¾
Western Un 5s '51	103¾	103¾
Western Un col 5s '38	102¾	102½
Western Un 5s '60	104	104
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	91¼	91¼
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103	103
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	50¾	50¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	98	97¾
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	85¾	85¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103¼	103

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Oct27	Last Oct25
3½s '47	101.6	101.7	101.5	101.5	101.5
1st 4¼s '47	102.18	102.18	102.18	102.18	102.15
4th 4¼s '38	103.17	103.18	103.15	103.18	103.15
4th 4¼s reg.	103.13	103.13	103.13	103.13	103.12
US 4¼s '52	112.28	112.28	112.28	112.28	112.26

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	65	65
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	65	65
Antioquia 7s A '45	70	70
Antioquia III	65¾	65
Antwerp 5s '58	100	99¾
Argentine 5½s '62	88½	87½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	94⅞	94⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	95⅛	95⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	95½	95½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60 A	95¾	95¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	95⅛	95⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '67 A	95⅛	95
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	95	95
Australia 4½s '57	73	73
Australia 5s '55	79	78
Australia 5s '57	79⅝	77⅞
Austrian 7s '43	104	103¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43 ct	91⅞	91½
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	93⅞	93½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95⅛	95
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	84	82½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103	103
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	108⅝	107½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	112⅞	112¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109	108½
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108⅞	108⅞
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110¼	110¼
Berlin 6s '58	71⅜	71⅜
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	79	79
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	60½	60
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	74½	74
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	59⅞	59
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105¼	105¼
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	75	72½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	70	67
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	69	67
Brazil (US) 8s '41	86	85½
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	69½	69½
Bremen 7s '35	96¼	95¼
Brisbane 6s rcts	92½	92½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	79½	78¼
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	90	90
Bulgaria 7s '67	69¼	68
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100⅝	100⅝
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	105¾	105½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	82⅝	82
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	88	87½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	82⅝	82
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	84	83⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	84⅝	84½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	85½	83½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	85	85
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	85	85
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	98	97½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	98	97½
Chile (Rep) '63	85½	83⅝
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	25	25
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	74⅝	74
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	68⅝	67¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	67	65¾
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	62	66
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	98	98
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	99	97
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100	100
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	62	62
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94¼	93⅞
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100⅞	100¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105¼	105
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98⅜	98⅜
Duke Power 6s '6	104¼	104
Dutch El sf 6s '62	102⅝	102⅝
Estonia Bank 7s '67	66	66
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	79⅞	79¼
Finland 5½s '58	76½	76½
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	86¼	86¼
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	91	91
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	92¾	92½
Frameican Dev 7½s '42	107½	107½
Fench Nat SS 7s '49	103½	103½
Fench (Rep) 7s '49	120⅝	120½
Fench (Rep) 7½s '41	125⅝	125⅝
Gelsenkichen Min 6s '34	90½	90⅛
Geman 7s '49	102⅝	102⅝
Gem Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	85	84
Gem Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	75½	75
Gem Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	75⅛	75
Gem Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	87	87
Gem Gen Elec 6s '48	90½	90⅛
Gem Gen Elec 7s '45	101	101
Gem Gov Int 5½s '65	76¾	76½
Greek 6s '68	84	83½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	95	95
Hamburg 6s '46	87	86¾
Hansa 6s ww	82	82
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	83	83
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	81½	81½
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	93½	93½
Irish Free State 5s '60	100	100
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	90⅝	90⅝
Italy (King) 7s '51	96½	95¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	97½	97⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '3'1'	97⅝	97⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104⅝	104⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	93½	93
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	80	80
Karstadt 6s '43	72	71¾
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	95⅛	94⅝
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105¼	105¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105⅝	105¼
Medellin 6½s '54	60	58⅞
Milan (City) 6½s '52	83¾	82½
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	97¼	97⅛
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	90	90
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	105	105
New South Wales 5s '57	75	74½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106¼	106⅛
North German Lloyd 6s '47	83	82½
Norway Bank 5s '67 ct	101	101
Norway (King) 5s '63	100⅞	100¾
Norway (King) 5½s '65	103	102¾
Norway (King) 6s '43	105½	105½
Norway (King) 6s '44	106	105⅝
Norway (King) 6s '52	102	102
Norwegian El 5½s '57 ct	94⅞	94½
Nuremberg 6s '52	77	77
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	90½	90⅝
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	98⅞	98¾
Oslo (City) 6s '55	103⅛	102⅝
Oslo G&El 5s '63	96½	96½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104⅝	104½
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	107	107
Peru 6s '60	56	55¼
Peru 6s '61	56¾	55
Peru 7s '59	70¾	70½
Poland 6s '40	80½	80⅛
Poland 7s '47	79½	78¾
Poland 8s '50	79⅝	78⅞
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	84	84
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	66	65
Prague (City) 7½s '52	72	70⅜
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53	106	106
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 xw	84	84
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	83	83
Rhine Westphalia 7s '55 ct ww	98¼	98⅛
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	89	88
Rhine Ruhr 6s	70	70
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	64	61¼
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	80	78
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	88¼	88
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	70⅝	70⅝
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	84½	84⅝
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	79	79
Rome (City) 6½s '52	84¼	83⅜
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	104	104
Royal Dutch 4s ww	89¼	89¼
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	105	105
Sao Paulo 7s '56 rcts	79⅛	79¼
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	62½	61¼
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	88	88
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	89	89
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	80	80
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	80½	77⅛
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	80⅛	79
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	78	78
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	84	84
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107⅝	107⅝
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	81½	80⅞
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	92	92
Siemens 6½s '51	96⅜	96⅜
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	72	72
Silesia (Prov) 5s '58	63	62
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	90½	89⅞
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	105½	105½
Swiss Confed 8s '40	106⅜	106⅜
Toho El Pow 6s '32	97⅛	97⅛
Toho El Pow 7s '55	97⅞	97⅝
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	90⅛	90⅛
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	87⅝	87
Trondhjem 5½s '57	98⅜	98⅝
Tyrol 7s '52	87⅛	85
Tyrol 7½s '58	97	97
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	99¼	98¾
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106	105⅝
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	79	79
Uni Stl W '47 A	78½	78½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	87⅞	87⅛
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	99⅝	99⅛
Vienna 6s '52	85	85
Warsaw 7s '58	66	63¾
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	96	96

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	2%
Commercial paper	3¼@4	3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2 @2½	2 @2½
Four to six months	2¾@3	2¾@3

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	35⅝c	35⅝c
Bar silver in London	16⅛d	16⅛d
Bar gold in London	84s11¾d	84s11¾d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$81,000,000	$505,000,000
Balances	40,000,000	129,000,000
F R bank credit	39,554,481	106,000,000

Acceptance Market

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2¼@2⅛
5 months	2⅜@2¼
6 months	2⅜@2¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Boston	3	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	4	London	3
New York	2½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4½
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	4
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	3	Rome	5½
Athens	9	Sofia	10
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2½	Tokio	5.11
Bucharest	9	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85 1-32	$4.85 1/32	$4.8665
Cable	4.85 27-32	4.85 1/32	4.8665
France—franc	.0392 1/16	.0392⅝	.0392
Belgium	.1394⅛	.1394	.139
Italy—lira	.0523 1/16	.0523⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.2383	.2382	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1411⅛	.1410	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅝	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2678⅛	.2674⅛	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129⅝	.0129⅝	.0129⅝
Holland—florin	.4028	.4026	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1751¼	.1751⅛	.1749
Norway—krone	.2675⅛	.2674⅛	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1125	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059 1/16	.0059 1/16	.193
Spain—peseta	.1088	.1077	.193
Sweden—krona	.2684¼	.2683¼	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1941	.1941⅛	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177¼	.0177¼	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3200	.3212½	
Shanghai—tael	.3912½	.3887½	*
India—rupee	.3606	.3609	.3650
Japan—yen	.4980	.4975	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5637½	.5650	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3391	.3400	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1070	.1075	.1196
Chile—peso	.1205	.1205	.1212
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9737
Peru—pound	.3000	.2987½	.40
Uruguay—peso	.7800	.7850	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	1.00⅛	1.00⅛	1.00

*Par unsettled.

MASS. UTILITIES ASSOCIATES

Massachusetts Utilities Associates during September increased by more than 5 per cent its balance available for dividends, depreciation and reserves over the same month of 1929. Although gross revenue showed a slight decline for the month, due in part to 17 voluntary reductions in rates which went into effect during the year, economies in operation permitted a net gain of $14,825. For the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1930, gross revenue increased $262,204 and balance available for dividends, depreciation and reserves increased $145,557.

DETROIT BANKERS CO.

Detroit Bankers Company ranks eighth among banking institutions of the country, according to figures compiled by the statistical department of the Detroit & Security Trust Company from financial statements as of Sept. 24. Five in New York, one in Chicago and one in Boston exceed the Detroit institution in total resources. Combined deposits of Detroit Bankers Company are $580,983,959, and total resources, $704,511,613.

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN

Chicago & North Western net for nine months ended Sept. 30 of $5,300,381 after taxes and charges, is equivalent after allowing for regular dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred to $2.80 a share on 1,584,470 shares of common, compared with net in nine months of 1929, of $13,353,028, including back mail pay, equal under participating provisions of the shares to $7.50 a share on 223,950 shares of preferred and $7.36 a share on common.

UNION CARBIDE'S EARNINGS

Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation reports for the quarter to Sept. 30 net after all charges of $7,208,679, equal to 80 cents a share on 9,000,743 shares. This compares with $9,522,421 net in the similar period a year ago, or $1.14 a share on 8,313,818 shares. For the nine months to Sept. 30 Union Carbide reports net of $19,999,265, or $2.22 a share compared with $24,048,684 in the like nine months of 1929, or $2.89 a share.

BALTIMORE & OHIO BUYS RAILS

NEW YORK—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is arranging for 75,000 tons of steel rail for 1931 delivery. The rail and track fastenings will be delivered during the first five months next year and the order represents an ultimate expenditure of $4,800,000.

NEW DURHAM HOSIERY HEAD

A. H. Carr has been elected president of Durham Hosiery Mills, succeeding D. P. Carey, who becomes chairman of the board. Mr. Carey recently was elected president of the Belding-Hemingway Co.

BETTER DEMAND FOR FUTURES IN WHEAT MART

Investment Buying and Short Covering Aid Upturn—Corn Hesitant

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The buying demand for wheat futures was better last week, cheap prices bringing in some investment buying, which was augmented by short covering.

As a result, prices were lifted sharply at times, although the market showed a great deal of irregularity. At times the market showed a much firmer tone in the face of weakness in stocks, and lower cables were also ignored at times.

Foreign news as a general thing was bearish, especially in regard to the acreage and condition of the crops in Argentina and Australia, while Russia put afloat 5,808,000 bushels of abroad a setback.

Smaller receipts in this country and also in Canada, as compared with a year ago, with the general firm tone of domestic cash markets, tended to give the market a more stable appearance. Low prices checked selling activities, and hedging pressure was much lighter. No evidence of any general buying was indicated, but there was a little more cheerful sentiment in regard to the market in spite of the depressing news from abroad.

About the only encouraging reports from the other side were the intimations that Russia was offering more sparingly and holding her wheat at higher prices, and the possibility that estimates of foreign import requirements will be raised, due to the small yields in France, Italy, Belgium and England. The English wheat crop is said to be the smallest since 1879.

Feeding of wheat to stock is on a big scale, and there is also ground for expecting the per capita consumption of wheat as human food to be larger than it has been in recent years. With primary receipts only about half as large as a year ago, there is no pressure on the cash markets as there was a year ago, although expert clearances are moderate and prices about as much out of line for export as a year ago.

Weather conditions have been a little more favorable, permitting threshing in some sections, but it is estimated that 65,000,000 to 70,000,000 bushels of wheat still are unthreshed in the western provinces. Winnipeg, however, has been about the weakest of all markets.

Corn is in the shadow of an impending movement of new grain. As a result buyers have little confidence in following bulges, and there is no lack of selling on the upturns. Strength in wheat has helped the market at times, and local bulls take advantage of any oversold pit conditions to run prices up. With corn the big money crop this year, there is little reason to expect there will not be the usual movement. However, the run is starting with small stocks, and a good general demand.

Husking reports show a wide range of yields, with the advices from many sections indicating the improvement expected in September was not materializing. Reports from many sections say husking returns are showing disappointing yields. Trade volume in the pit is rather small, with no particular leadership on either side of the market.

Oats have had a narrow range, with no special feature except that the country marketings continue small. At the moment there is little doing, either in cash oats or futures.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

TEXAS & PACIFIC

	1930	1929
Sept. gross	$2,990,508	$3,560,714
Net op inc	652,097	691,719
Surp aft chgs	353,609	466,788
9 mos gross	28,880,941	34,412,243
Net op inc	5,340,652	6,430,264
Surp aft chgs	2,646,580	4,542,257

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE

	1930	1929
Sept. gross	$1,252,031	$1,872,168
Net oper inc	182,533	486,171
9 mos gross	13,118,628	16,850,415
Net oper inc	2,740,252	4,259,432

NORTHERN PACIFIC

	1930	1929
Sept. gross	$8,538,338	$9,935,206
Net op inc	2,988,759	3,518,420
9 mos gross	60,492,158	72,115,359
Net oper inc	8,893,321	15,065,546

BALTIMORE & OHIO

	1930	1929
Sept gross	$17,697,181	$22,042,279
Net oper inc	4,475,672	5,273,802
9 mos gross	159,857,720	186,069,394
Net oper inc	30,320,832	38,258,473

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.
(Including West Jersey & Seashore)

	1930	1929
Sept gross	$48,501,127	$61,896,971
Net oper inc	8,609,896	13,674,471
9 mos gross	441,913,776	522,349,625
Net oper inc	71,475,385	107,279,293

ATCHISON

	1930	*1929
Sept gross	$20,016,688	$22,766,780
Net oper inc	6,169,956	5,970,770
9 mos gross	170,626,262	196,062,421
Net oper inc	30,378,248	47,989,136

*Includes $2,493,193 back mail pay.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS

	1930	1929
Sept gross	$1,673,804	*$2,273,219
Net op inc	21,203	300,135
9 mos gross	15,290,640	*19,264,606
Net op def	551,375	†1,838,941

*Includes $311,643 back mail pay. †Income.

BURLINGTON

	1930	1929
Sept gross	$12,847,311	$14,618,636
Net oper inc	2,883,798	3,577,132
9 mos gross	106,926,605	121,171,748
Net oper inc	21,356,101	26,479,460

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS

	1930	1929
Sept gross	$1,260,255	$1,431,805
Net oper inc	251,533	233,544
9 mos gross	9,662,833	11,068,763
Net oper inc	424,907	1,586,638

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

	1930	1929
Sept gross	$9,371,681	$11,327,438
Net op inc	1,856,862	2,400,351
9 mos gross	85,911,086	100,010,796
Net op inc	9,428,645	14,750,809

ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM

	1930	1929
Sept gross	$11,913,004	$16,260,649
Net op inc	2,749,378	3,212,524
9 mos gross	113,630,798	135,078,879
Net op inc	15,587,406	19,952,846

GREAT NORTHERN

	1930	1929
Sept gross	$12,326,040	$13,528,907
Net op inc	5,375,134	4,888,284
9 mos gross	77,831,742	94,215,282
Net op inc	13,913,178	22,562,240

ERIE SYSTEM

	1930	1929
Sept. gross	$9,485,338	$11,339,581
Net op inc	1,564,532	1,969,317
Surp aft chgs	537,264	1,075,872
9 mos gross	83,044,955	97,229,879
Net op inc	11,039,294	16,452,057
Surp aft chgs	2,069,222	8,096,550

MAYTAG CO. EARNINGS

Maytag Company net for nine months ended Sept. 30 was $1,839,626 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., compared with $4,892,484 in the nine months of 1929. September quarter net was $456,699 after above charges, compared with $1,656,362 in the third quarter of 1929. Cash and marketable securities Sept. 30 were $4,268,559. Current assets were $7,021,617, current liabilities $1,177,109.

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	12:30
2	Alum Goods	15	15	15
1	Am Austin Car	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1	Am Cap pr pf	65	65	65
5	Am Cities P & L B	10	9½	9½
5	Am Com Pow A	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛
6	Am Cyan B	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
3	Am & Fgn Pw war	24⅞	24	24
2	Am Gas & El	96	95⅝	95⅝
3	Am Invest B	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
5	Am Sta Pub Ser A	20	20	20
50	Am Sup Power	15⅜	14½	15
1	Am Sup P 1st pf	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
5	Am Ut & Gen B vtc	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
3	Anglo Chi C Nit	18	18	18
7	Appalach Gas	7⅛	6⅞	7
1	Arctur Rad Tube	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1	Ark Nat Gas	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
6	Ark Nat Gas A	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1	Asso E Ind Ltd	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
†25	Asso G&El ctfs	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
1	Asso Gas & El A	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
1	Atlas Util war	3	3	3
	B			
†90	Babcock & Wil	119	119	119
1	Bahia Corp	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1	Blue Ridge	5	5	5
5	Blue Ridge cvt pf	35½	35¼	35¼
15	Braz Tr & Lt	27⅝	26⅞	26⅞
3	Brill A	5	5	5
2	British Celanese	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2	Burma Ltd	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
	C			
3	Can Marc Wireless	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3	Cent Pub Serv A	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
1	Cen Pub Serv Del	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
5	Cen States El	14¼	13⅞	14
40	Cities Service	24⅝	24⅜	24¼
2	Cities Serv pf	90½	90½	90½
6	Colomb Syn	¼	¼	¼
1	Comwlth Edison rts	14	14	14
32	Comwlth & So war	2⅝	2½	2⅝
1	Cons Laundries	12½	12½	12½
†25	Cons Traction	45½	45½	45½
†25	Cont Shares cvt pf	61	61	61
2	Cooper Bess	24½	24¼	24½
1	Cord Corp	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1	Corron & Rey	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2	Creole Pet	4	4	4
100	Creole Pet rts	1/16	1/16	1/16
5	Crown Cent Pet	⅝	⅝	⅝
	D			
3	Dayton Airpl	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1	DeHaviland new	7¼	7¼	7¼
12	Detroit Aircraft	2⅛	2	2
2	Diamond Match nw	16½	16½	16½
1	Durant Mot	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
	E			
1	Eisler Elec	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
198	El Bond & Sh	55⅝	53⅞	54½
1	El Bond & Sh pf	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
5	El Bond & Sh 5% pf	93¼	93	93
2	El Pow Assoc	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
8	El Pow Assoc A	16½	15½	16
1	Elec Share pf	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
2	Em† Corp war	½	½	½
2	Empire Corp pf	30⅛	30	30⅛
1	Europe El deb rts	2½	2½	2½
	F			
10	Fabrics Finish	⅜	⅜	⅜
10	Falcon Lead	1/16	1/16	1/16
9	Fed Bak Shops	3¼	3	3¼
2	Fiat rts	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
2	Ford Mot Can A	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
5	Ford Mot Ltd	17	17	17
2	Fox Theatre A	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
	G			
1	Gen Aviation Corp	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
2	Gen Bak	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	Gen Bak pf	33½	33½	33½
†30	Gen Gas & El cv pf B	70	70	70
8	Gen Ldy Mach	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1	Georgia Pow pf	98½	98½	98½
2	Glen Alden Coal	71	71	71
1	Gold Coin	¾	¾	¾
4	Goldman Sachs	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜
7	Gulf Oil Corp Pa	83	82½	83
	H			
13	Hudson Bay M & S	5¼	5	5
6	Humble Oil	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
2	Ill Po&Lt Corp 6% pf	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
	I			
4	Imp Oil Can	17⅛	17	17⅛
1	Ind Ter Ill A	22¼	22¼	22¼
1	Ins Co Nor Am	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
11	Internat Pet	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛
1	Inter Util A	38	38	38
1	Interstate Equit	5	5	5
1	Inters Eq cv pf	33½	33½	33½
4	Ital Super deb rt	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
	K			
3	Kolster Brandes	½	½	½
	L			
4	Lackawanna Sec	38	38	38
2	Lehigh C & N new	30½	30	30½
1	Lion Oil	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1	Loew's war	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2	Lone Star Gas	26⅞	26½	26⅞
	M			
5	Mavis Bott	¾	¾	¾
1	McCord Rad B	9	9	9
1	McGraw Elec Co	20	20	20
1	Metal & Min	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2	Mid West Util	22	22	22
1	Mining Co Can	1	1	1
12	Mo Kans Pipe L	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛
11	Mo Kans P L B vtc	¾	⅝	¾
2	Mountain Prod	6½	6	6½
	N			
2	National Am Co	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1	Nat Fuel & Gas	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
1	Nat Leather	1	1	1
†100	Nat P & Lt 6% pf	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Nat Short T Sec A	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
1	Nat Sug Ref N J	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
1	National Trans	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
†75	Neisner pf	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
†30	New Eng Pow pf	89	89	89
1	Newmont Min	61½	61½	61½
2	Newport Co	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
†25	N Y P&Lt 6% pf	102	102	102
1	N Y Transit	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
12	Niag Hud PPow	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛
1	Niag Hud P A war	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1	Niles Bem Pond	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
1	Nipissing Mines	1	1	1
6	Noranda Mines	15¾	15	15¾
2	Nor & Sou Am A	10⅛	10	10⅛
†20	Nor Ind PS 6% pf	100	100	100
	P			
3	Pandem Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
5	Pantepec Oil	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
7	Pennroad Corp	8¼	8	8
1	Peo Gas & Coke rts	11	11	11
1	Peo Lt Pow A	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
1	Pitney Bowes	8½	8½	8½
7	Prince & Whitely	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2	Prince & White pf	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
1	Pub Util Hold	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
5	Pub Util hold xw	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
10	*Pug Sd Pow 6% pf	99½	99½	99½
	S			
1	St Regis Paper (1)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1	Schiff Co (2)	20	20	20
2	Schlett & Zand	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3	Segal Lock (½)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1	Selected Indust	4	4	4
1	Sel Ind allot ctf (4½)	66¾	66¾	66¾
1	Shenandoah	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
3	Shenandoah pf (3R)	38	37⅞	37⅞
2	South Penn Oil	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
1	Southland Royalty	7½	7½	7½
22	Stand Oil Ind	40⅝	40	40
10	St Oil Ky	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝
1	St Oil Neb	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
2	Strauss Roth	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
3	Stutz Mot Am	1¼	1	1¼
1	Swift & Co	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
1	Syrac Wash Mch B	6½	6½	6½
	T			
1	Thatcher Sec	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Transcont Air Tr	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1	Triplex Saf Glass	7¾	7¾	7¾
	U			
4	United Carr Fast	5	5	5
4	United Corp war	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞
15	Unit Founders	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
39	United Gas new	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞
18	Un Lt & Pow A	31¼	30⅞	31
1	Unit Molasse Ltd	5	5	5
3	U S & Overseas	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
7	U S Elec Pow	7⅝	7½	7½
5	U S Lines pf	9	7⅞	9
2	United Stores vtc	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2	Utility Equities	8½	8½	8½
1	Util Pow & Lt	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
2	Utility & Indus	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
	V			
6	Vacuum Oil	64½	63½	64½
2	Vick Finance (.40)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
	W			
1	Western Pow pf (7)	103	103	103

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	12:30
10	Ala Pow 5s '56	101¼	100⅞	100⅞
3	Am Comwlth Pow 6s'40	92½	92	92½
3	Am G&E 5s 2028	99½	99½	99½
3	Am Pow & L 6s 2016	108	108	108
2	Appalach Gas 6s '45	83	83	83
2	Appalach Pow 5s '56	100¾	100¾	100¾
8	Ark Pow & Lgt 5s '56	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5	Asso Elec 4½s '53	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
10	Asso G&E 5s '50	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
3	Asso G&E 5s '68	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
5	As G&E 4½s C '49	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
4	As Sim Hdw 6½s '33	86	86	86
5	As Tel Util 5½s C'44	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
4	Caterp Trac 5s '35	100	100	100
1	Cent St El 5s '48	71	71	71
3	Chic Dist El 4½s A'98	94	94	94
76	Cities Ser 5s '50	93⅛	92⅝	93
1	Cities Ser G P 6s '43	92	92	92
11	Cities Ser Pw 5½s '52	87	87	87
13	Cont Gas & El 5sA'58	84⅛	84	84
1	Cont Oil 5½s '37	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
3	Cudahy P 5½s '37	96⅜	96	96⅜
1	Detroit C Gas 6s A '47	106	106	106
8	East Util Inv 5s A'54	69	67⅞	68⅛
6	Elec Pw&Lt 5s '50 nw	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
2	Empire G&R 5½s '42	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
13	Fla Pow & Lt 5s '54	84¾	84½	84¾
2	Gatineau Pow 5s '56	95½	95½	95½
1	Grand Trunk 6½s '36	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
16	Hygrade Food 6s B '49	55	53⅛	55
1	Indnapls P&L 5s A '57	100½	100½	100½
1	Insull Ut Inv 6s B '40	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
1	Intent Pw 6s '48 ww	63	63	63
2	Intent Pw 6s '48 cvt	68	68	68
1	Interl Sec Am 5s '47	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
1	Kop Gas & C 5½s '50	103	103	103
5	Laclede Gas 5½s '35	99¾	99¾	99¾
4	Lehigh PS 6s A 2026	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	Libby McN & L 5s '42	94½	94½	94½
1	Mead Cor 6s A '45 ww	93	93	93
1	Milw Gas & El 4½s'67	102	102	102
3	Minn Gas Lt 4½s '50	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
5	Miss Riv Fuel 6s'44 xw	100½	100½	100½
6	Nat P&L 5s B 2030	90	89½	89½
10	Nat Pub Serv 5s '78	75½	75⅛	75½
5	New Eng G&E 5s '50	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
1	New Eng G&E 5s '48	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
10	New Eng G&E 5s '47	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	12:30
11	N Y Pow&Lt 4½s '67	97	97	97
5	Ohio Pow 4½s D '56	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
3	Ontario Pow 5½s '50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	Pac P & L 5s '55	90⅛	89⅞	90⅛
2	Pac W Oil 6½s '43 ww	88	88	88
2	Penn Dx & Ware 6s'49	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Penn O El 6½s B '50	100	100	100
1	Phila Rap Tr 6s '62	70	70	70
13	Pied El 6½s A '60	82	81½	82
21	Port Gas El 4½s '50	90¾	90½	90½
8	Potom Ed 5s E '56	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3	San Ant P S 5s B '58	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1	Shaw W&P 5s C '70	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
5	Shaw W&P 4½s D '70	97	97	97
5	So'west N G 6s '45	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
5	Stand G&E 6s '35	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1	Stand Inv 5s '37 xw	81	81	81
12	Stand P&L 6s '57	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
5	Sun Oil 5½s '39	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3	Swift & Co 5s '40	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2	Swift & Co 5s '44	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3	Tex El Serv 5s '60	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1	Tex Gas Util 6s '45	76	76	76
2	Tenn Pub Serv 5s '70	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
3	Tri Util 6s '79	74⅛	74	74
3	Ulen & Co 6s '44	95	95	95
10	Union Gulf Cp 5s '50	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
14	Van Swerlngen 6s '35	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
10	Wash Wat P 5s'60	103⅛	103	103⅛
1	Webster Mil 6½s '33	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
3	West Tex Util 5s A '57	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
	FOREIGN BONDS			
3	Europ Mtg 7s C '67	84	84	84
4	Ger Cons M 7s'47	84	84	84
2	Ger Cons Mun 6s'47	72	72	72
3	Gesfuerel 6s'53	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
2	Nippon El P 6½s'53	89⅛	88	88⅛
3	Prussia PR 6s'52	75⅛	74⅛	74⅛
1	Stinnes 7s'36 xw	75	75	75
6	Stinnes 7s'46 xw	75	75	75
1	Unit Elec S 7s'56	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛

†Actual sales. *Ex-dividend.

SPOTTY IMPROVEMENT SEEN BY REYNOLDS

CHICAGO—"We see signs in a good many different directions that business is picking up somewhat," said Arthur Reynolds, chairman of Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Company. "Improvement is not at all general, but here and there demand for goods seems a little greater than a while ago, and any improvement we have will probably come in this spotted way and gradually work into a more general betterment. It will probably also begin with the small business and then work up to the larger one.

"Commodity prices declined 44 per cent between 1920 and 1921, but between 1929 and 1930 they declined only 14 per cent. While for a year prior to last July commodity prices declined month by month, since July on the average they have remained about stationary, indicating we have probably reached the bottom of prices."

DIVIDENDS

Stewart-Warner Corporation declared a dividend of 50 cents, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 5. Three months ago a similar dividend was declared.

Ontario Steel Products Company, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividends of 40 cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, both payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 1.

United States Playing Card Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 20. No action was taken on the year-end extra dividend of $1 paid the last two years.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 10.

Esmond Mills declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of 1¾ per cent, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 24.

Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 1.

Ontario Steel Products Company, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividends of 40 cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, both payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Banque Canadienne Nationale declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

COMMONWEALTH & SOUTHERN

Report of Commonwealth and Southern Corporation for 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1930, shows consolidated net income of $29,500,175 after taxes, interest, amortization, depreciation, minority interest, etc. This is equivalent, after provision for preferred dividends, including corporation's preferred stock from April 1, 1930, and prior thereto on preferred stocks of subsidiary holding companies which were eliminated by merger pursuant to plan dated Jan. 7, 1930, to 64 cents a share on 34,011,010 no-par shares of common stock outstanding at end of the period. Comparison for the preceding year is not available.

BUILDING CONTRACTS

NEW YORK—Contracts awarded for new construction of all types in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains during the week ended Oct. 17 continues at a daily rate higher than September, F. W. Dodge Corporation reports. The total for the week was $83,882,900, which brought the October total to $220,290,900, a daily rate of $15,735,100. The September rate was $12,764,000 a business day, while that for October last year was $17,140,100. For the year to Oct. 17 contracts awarded in the territory aggregated $3,905,014,000, compared with $4,868,138,000 for the corresponding period last year.

WARNER CO. PROFIT OFF

Warner Company (sand, gravel, cement, etc.) reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 surplus available for common dividend of $303,000 after interest, depreciation, depletion federal taxes and preferred dividends, equal to $1.29 a share on 234,000 shares of no-par common, against $370,000, or $1.82 a share on 203,000 common shares in the third quarter of 1929. Gross sales were $3,809,436, compared with $3,715,789.

ALLIS-CHALMERS PROFIT

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company reports for the September quarter net profit after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., of $682,982, equal to 54 cents a share on 1,258,400 shares of no-par common stock. This compares with net of $1,200,253 for the like quarter a year ago, or 95 cents a share, based on the same amount of stock outstanding.

WESTON ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT

NEW YORK—Board of directors of Weston Electrical Instrument Corporation have voted to call for redemption Jan. 1, next, 12,500 shares of class "A" stock at $37.50 a share and accrued dividend. The shares to be redeemed will be drawn by lot as of the close of business Nov. 15.

CAMPBELL, WYANT & CANNON

Campbell, Wyant & Cannon Foundry Company reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 net of $550,681 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, etc., equivalent to $1.58 a share on 348,000 no-par shares, compared with $1,238,880, or $3.56 a share in the nine months of 1929.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL INCOME

CHICAGO—September gross of Illinois Central System is estimated about $11,900,000, or approximately the same as in August, and compares with $16,260,649 in September, 1929. Net operating income was about $2,750,000, compared with $1,495,577 in August and $3,212,524 a year ago.

CONTRACTS FOR 15,000 TONS RAIL

CHICAGO—Chicago & North Western has placed contracts for 15,000 tons of rail, of which approximately 10,000 tons go to the Illinois Steel Company and 5000 to the Inland Steel Company.

CATERPILLAR TRACTOR

Caterpillar Tractor Company reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $6,137,301 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, etc., compared with $7,550,885 in the first nine months of 1929. September quarter's net profit was $514,336, compared with $2,271,424 in the third quarter of 1929.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

MONTREAL—Gross earnings of Canadian National Railways for the week ended Oct. 21 totaled $4,734,345, compared with $5,830,790 for the corresponding period of 1929, a decrease of $1,096,445.

TO CALL PREFERRED

Penick & Ford, Ltd., manufacturer and packer of molasses and syrups, will call all of its outstanding preferred, consisting of 8,571 shares, on Jan. 1 at $110 a share.

COPPER WIRE PRICES CUT

National Electric Products Corporation has reduced the price on copper wire products ½-cent a pound and weather-proof wire products ⅜-cent a pound.

SOVIET WORKERS KEPT AT TENSION, PROFESSOR SAYS

Success of Five-Year Plan Declared to Depend on Adequate Rations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Whether the "shock-brigade workmen," voluntary pacesetters of the Communist industrial organization, can keep up their enthusiasm and efficiency on short rations was a question raised by Prof. Samuel N. Harper in a lecture before the down-town college of the University of Chicago Oct. 24. The attitude of the factory workman to his job is one of the important factors in the success of the five-year plan, he said, with which the Soviet party must reckon in its drive "to catch up with and outstrip the capitalistic nations," Professor Harper said.

About 1,500,000 workmen are now enrolled in the shock brigades, this authority estimated. He made an extensive study of the set-up of the Soviet economic system during a recent visit to Russia. The object of these volunteers, he explained, is to help fulfill or outdo the quotas set for individual groups in carrying out the five-year plan.

Communist writers claim that in the shock brigade a new type of Socialist workman is being evolved, Professor Harper said. Workers enlisted in this movement are expected to serve much as the soldier does, not with hope of personal gain, but for the good of the country. When, last summer, workmen in many places became dissatisfied with the food they were getting and began returning home, the shock brigade worker met the obligation not to "desert" the factory, he said. He did not doubt the morale of the volunteers but questioned whether the economic program could be carried out on enthusiasm if food was inadequate.

"The hurried methods of the shock brigades, the pepped-up production, result in poor quality," Professor Harper continued. "Soviet technicians do not always approve such methods, because of wear on machinery. An effort is being made to demand quality and laws have been passed penalizing workers for damage to machines.

"The shock brigade workman is the product of propaganda. To keep up enthusiasm the workman is constantly being reminded that the Government is his Government; that the industry is a workman-peasant industry. He is repeatedly told that history has put him to the front of the stage.

"Socialist competition is used to maintain the enthusiasm of workmen. Shock brigade competes with shock brigade for production record, factory with factory. Some workers are decorated as 'heroes of labor.' Public recognition—a flag on the factory or a report in the papers for individuals, is held out as a reward. Children compete with parents. The boy is to get good marks in school, the father to complete his quota."

The movement to "workmanize" the apparatus of Soviet administration, that is, to supplant office workers and others with members of the proletariat, is continuing, Professor Harper said. He described the process as resembling in some respects the spoils system of the American Jacksonian period.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Oct 25	Last Oct 24
200	Allied Motor	3	2½	3	2¼
200	Am Equities	9½	9¼	9½	9
700	Assoc T & T	68½	68½	68½	69½
500	As Tel Util	22	21½	22	21½
500	Bastian-Bless	27	25	27	25
100	Butler Bros	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7½
200	Ceco Mfg	4½	4	4½	3
100	Cent P Serv A	20¼	20¼	20¼	20
2300	Cent & S W Ut	19	18	19	17⅝
150	Chi City pf	9	8⅝	9	8⅝
2000	Chicago Corp	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
400	Chi Corp pf	40½	40½	40½	41
900	Chicago Inves	4½	4½	4½	4½
325	Common Ed	255	250	254	250
300	Cont Chicago	9¼	9	9¼	9¼
1900	Cord Corp	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1300	El House Ut	26¼	25⅜	26¼	26
350	Gleaner C Har	20	20	20	19½
600	Grt Lakes Air	3	3	3	3¼
3600	Insull Ut Inv	46⅝	45⅝	46⅝	45⅞
300	Kalamazoo Stv	32	31½	32	31¼
550	Libby, McNeil	12½	12½	12½	12½
12600	Mid Utilities	22⅜	21⅜	22⅜	21⅞
50	Mid Ut pf	100	100	100	
500	Mo-Kan Pipe	12	11⅝	11⅝	10⅝
200	Morgan Lith	6½	6½	6½	7
100	Nat Ed Pow A	23½	23½	23½	23½
200	Nat Sec Inv	8	8	8	7¼
300	No Am Car	32¾	32¼	32¾	31¼
150	Ross Gear	20⅞	20½	20⅞	20
200	Seab Ut Shares	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅝
450	Swift & Co	29⅝	29	29⅝	29⅜
1100	Swift Intl	33⅝	32¼	33	31⅝
50	Unit C Am pf	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
300	U S Gypsum	38	38	38	37¼
100	U S Radio	18	18	18	17⅝
50	Utah Radio	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4
650	Util & Ind	8½	8½	8½	8
200	Ut & Ind pf	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	21

Total sales, 38,900.

NATIONAL ACME CO.

National Acme Company reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $167,601 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to 33 cents a share on the 500,000 shares of common. In the first nine months of 1929 the company reported a profit of $2,053,544 after charges, but before federal taxes. September quarter's net loss was $102,551 after charges, compared with profit of $533,125 before federal taxes in September quarter of 1929.

BONDS CALLED IN OCTOBER

Corporate bonds to a total value of $51,419,683 have been called for redemption in October, compared with $26,443,856 for the like month last year, Standard Statistics Co. reports. The total for the 10 months to Oct. 31 is $466,117,431 and shows an opposite trend for the longer term, being less than 60 per cent of the total of $785,688,300 for the smaller period last year.

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad reports for September a surplus after charges of $131,432, comparing with surplus after charges of $181,338 for September, 1929. For the nine months ended Sept. 30, surplus after charges was $1,314,383, comparing with surplus after charges of $958,494 for the corresponding period last year.

HAMILTON BROWN SHOE CO.

A special meeting of stockholders of the Hamilton Brown Shoe Co. has been called for Dec. 4 to consider a proposal to issue an additional 100,000 shares of common stock to refinance the company and release it from receivership.

DIAMOND MATCH EARNINGS

Diamond Match Company reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 consolidated net of $2,086,690 after depreciation, amortization, federal taxes, etc., equivalent to $12.27 a share on 170,000 shares. No comparison is available.

INTERNATIONAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC

International Hydro-Electric System, a division of International Paper & Power Company, produced 338,469,900 kilowatt hours, 10 per cent greater than in the first nine months of last year.

LONDON BUYS BRAZIL BONDS

LONDON (AP)—News of the overthrow of the Brazilian Government and virtual end of the civil war caused good buying of Brazilian stocks on Exchange today. Bonds showed advances averaging 3 points. Sao Paulo Railways rose 4 points to 154.

DRINK REDUCED UNDER DRY LAW, DR. BEVAN SAYS

Cut Put at Four-Fifths or More—Prescription Abuse Criticized

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Writing of 13,000,000 prescriptions a year for whisky by physicians of the United States, "the majority of which is consumed as alcoholic drink," was denounced as a "disgrace to the great medical profession," by one of its distinguished members, Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan of Chicago, in a debate at the Woman's City Club, Oct. 23.

In the present situation, this former president of the American Medical Association declared, "there is a possibility of more than $40,000,000 graft to the profession through abuse of the prescription permits."

Despite misuse of privileges, however, he estimated that the nation was consuming only from one-fifth to one-tenth as much liquor as before prohibition, and he says he looks forward to increasingly effective enforcement.

"Science and education," he said, "must eliminate drink from the world as they have already eliminated slavery and given equal rights to women."

Dr. Bevan was elected president of the Interstate Post-Graduate Medical Association of North America for 1932 at a meeting held the day following the debate. At the Woman's City Club forum the surgeon was supported by Jane Addams, head resident of Hull House, who also defended prohibition.

Explaining what became of the 13,000,000 prescriptions which are written for whisky each year, Dr. Bevan continued, "In a large city at the present time a rich man can buy from a bootlegger a case of 24 pints of medicinal or "drug store" whisky for from $150 to $165.

"This is brought about by the collusion of a bootlegging druggist, a bootlegging doctor and a bootlegger," he continued. "It is necessary for the bootlegging druggist to purchase 24 pints of whisky from the distiller, for which he pays about $40. He then buys 24 prescription blanks from a doctor or several doctors. For these he pays $3 a prescription, or $72.

"This makes the cost of the whisky and the prescriptions $112. The druggist and the bootlegger divide the balance. A very considerable part of the medicinal whisky issued by the Government reaches the consumer in just this way. At the rate of $3 to $5 a prescription, this means more than $40,000,000 to the doctors.

"From the standpoint of general ethics and medical ethics, and from the standpoint of modern pharmatology, the spectacle of the writing of such prescriptions can be looked upon in no other way than a disgrace to the profession." Dr. Bevan blamed the system. The liberal allowances of the Government, he said, make it possible for a doctor to obtain legally 492 pints of whisky a year.

"No honest physician," he declared, "ever prescribed such a huge amount of alcohol in his practice either before or since prohibition."

On the contrary Dr. Bevan added, a review of accepted medical authorities such as Cushny or Osler, "shows clearly that alcohol has little place in modern scientific medicine as a drug and that on the other hand it produces frequent serious injury to the human body."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c, sample free. F. C. GALE COMPANY, 102 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

IF you are selling dresses, or anything pertaining to women—even if you are selling nothing else—you can certainly increase your income selling our imported costume jewelry direct to customer this fall, consignments of stock sent, no expense except express, liberal commission.
ERSKINE HILL
130 West 42nd St., New York City

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
59A Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Empire 2099
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
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Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

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APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

NEW YORK CITY, Central Park West (60's)—For sale, one-year lease of six-room sunny corner apartment and complete furnishings; decidedly low rental; one month's concession. Appointment Trafalgar 1121.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 433 West 21st St.—New fireproof apartment house, 3 and 4 rooms, including real kitchen, unfurnished; cross ventilation; sunny rooms; extra large windows; separate access from rooms to kitchen, hall, bath, electric refrigeration; rents $102 and up. Telephone Chelsea 3300. CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE SERVICES, Inc. (Our Cafeteria).

NEW YORK CITY, West End Avenue, 646 (91st)—Three rooms, bath, tiled kitchenette, beautifully furnished; ideal location; one block from subway and busses; $100 to $125 per month. Schuyler 5943 mornings.

NEW YORK CITY, 243 WEST 70TH STREET
3 and 4 large rooms, dining alcove, automatic refrigeration; representative on premises. SLAWSON & HOBBS, Managers, 163 W. 72.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner would share attractive reasonable apartment, Columbia section, with reliable business woman. Tel. Cathedral 3373.

CARPENTERS

CARPENTER capable of taking full charge on any job; experience on construction work and store fixtures. Box J-21, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone Endicott 0639 for Appointment
NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 156 W. 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8833.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 3880

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN for lamp shade making with interior decorator. Phone after 7 p. m., Oakwood 4347, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

Established 1895
LINOLEUM
Permanent floors, expertly laid, at lower cost than ever. Genuine Armstrong and Sealex Inlaid Linoleums. Phone our Estimator to call with samples. Hancock 2118. Or come in and see the full rolls.
H. EDISON CO.
87 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Second Floor Cor. Kingston St.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES. 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 11 West 42nd, Room 1862—Practitioner's office, 3 mornings, $30; 3 afternoons, $25. Lackawanna 5145.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office one or more afternoons for rent. 11 West 42nd Street, Suite 1960. Tel. Chickering 6358.

PRACTITIONER'S office to rent evenings; 3 evenings $12, 6 evenings a week $15. Little Bldg., Box B-89, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

PRINTING

200 LETTERHEADS, $2.00; envelopes, cards, bills, same; combination, $7.00; announcements, programs, menus, booklets, by-laws; church and lecture work; bookbinding; everything reasonable; good work; good service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 6147.

REAL ESTATE

SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
NASH *and* BOGART
REALTORS
Elizabeth Nash
Elizabeth Locke Bogart
24 EAST PARKWAY Telephone 930

RIDING INSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Riding lessons, classes daily; special horses for children; horses available for summer camps. NORMAN CLARKE. 1411 Manchester Lane, N. W.

ROOMS AND BOARD

NEW YORK CITY, 193 Madison Ave.—Large and small attractive rooms, well furnished; splendid food; rates very reasonable.

WEST CHESHIRE, CONN.—Lady with nice home in country would like elderly couple to board; conveniences; reasonable. MRS. J. A. WATSON.

ROOMS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS.—Nicely furnished outside rooms next bath and with bath. Telephone Stadium 7452.

BOSTON, Back Bay—Unusual furnished rooms in private home, residential neighborhood, off Beacon St.; 10 minutes to Park St.; references. Telephone Commonwealth 1858.

BOSTON, 189 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Rooms in quiet home; near church. Telephone Commonwealth 2069.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Furnished room in private home with 3 baths; near station; $10; breakfast and garage optional. Tel. Bronxville 3885 or write 10 Brookside Circle.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y., 9002 Stafford Ave.—Large room suitable for one or two; private home.

I HAVE a delightful front room, adjoining bath; no other roomers. SIMPSON, 225 W. 80th St., New York City.

N. Y. C., 14 W. 103rd St.—Two beautiful, large, connecting, front rooms; 3 persons; independent entrance, use kitchen; telephone, steam. OHSEE.

NEW YORK CITY (Columbia University)—Exceptional opportunity, attractive home, $8; business woman living alone. WOLFE, Cath. 3050.

N. Y. C., 545 West 111th—Attractive double, private bath, shower, single; also 2-room suite; southern exposure. OFFICE, Cathedral 0147.

NEW YORK CITY, 235 W. 103rd, corner Broadway—Attractive sitting bedroom, adjoining bath; quiet, refined home; $8. STODDARD.

NEW YORK CITY, 70th St., 235 West—Lovely, spacious room; bath, shower, conveniences; select house. Endicott 4040. Extension E.

ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG business man desires furnished room in New York City; sunshine, air; willing to share small apartment with young man. Box H-42, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

INTERIOR Decorative Painting and Paperhanging; jobs neatly executed. THOS. GRAHAM, 103 Midland Ave., Glen Ridge, N. J. Bifd. 2-5364-M (COLLINS).

SALESMAN with car desires New England territory as sales representative; salary and commission; married. Box S-55, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

SINGLE man wishes position as houseman on estate; has driver's license; references. Box M-49, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT to lady or entire care of infant; references. Box C-38, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

ENGLISH nurse, experienced, to care for child; Christian Scientists preferred. Write MISS C. DOROTHY, 325 34th St., Union City, New Jersey.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER desires position, high-school graduate, eight years' business experience, dependable and efficient. GERTRUDE JOHNSON, 938 St. Nicholas Ave., New York City.

WOMAN born in Paris wishes to exchange her services as French teacher and useful companion for moderate remuneration and maintenance. Location immaterial. Address Box 157, Madison Square Post Office, New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALEXANDER GUNN
PIANO INSTRUCTION
531 West 122nd St., N. Y. C. Monument 3049

TO LET—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, East 48th—Lovely artistic 3-room apartment, fireplace; exceptional for its completeness; ideally located. Wickersham 6650.

WEARING APPAREL

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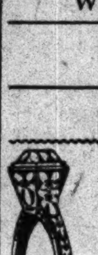

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Richmond—Union News Co., Broad St. Station; Bus Terminal News Stand, 412 East Broad St.; News Stand at Main Street Station; Hotel Jefferson News Stand; M. Lewis, 805 East Broad St.
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Fairmont—Union News Stand, Fairmont Hotel.
Huntington—Cox & Campbell, 418 9th St.
Huron—Sherman & Moe, 205 Dakota Ave.
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VIRGINIA

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AIR CONTAINERS! Ask about them!
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Now Showing the Latest Autumn Fashions
S. H. HEIRONIMUS CO
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Resolve now to do your Christmas Shopping early at Hancocks

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COATS DRESSES SUITS
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Infancy to Twelve Years
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"By our work we are known, By our service we have grown."
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4% Paid on Savings

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Established 1876
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NU WAY
DRY CLEANING
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Such makes as "Armstrong" for Women, and "Flexies" for children are exclusive with us and are your assurance of style, service and comfort, which only "better" shoes can give.
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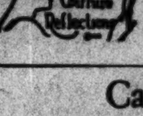

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Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to All Branches of Beauty Culture.
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"All Over West Virginia"
Your Money Back If Not Satisfied

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to save, because the longer you procrastinate the harder it will be to begin. Let nothing prevent your saving a portion of your income every week, or every month.
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BELFAST, KNOCK DISTRICT—Gentlemen received in gentleman's house; golf links; 2 guineas, partial board. 10 Hawthornden Road.

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Guest House for Professional Women
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Take the 5 days' course of practical instruction by the Huron method.
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Expert tuition in all the latest Ballroom Dances.
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Buys and sells beautiful modern clothes.
108a Church St., Kensington, London. Park 4521

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WILL SUPPLY THEM
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HOVE—Sea front, glorious view; small modern flats. Those requiring rest & study. From £250 unfurnished. Box K-2480, The Christian Science Monitor 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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EXPERIENCED manageress or assistant manageress for catering and confectionery; 7 years' references. Box M-366, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY offers experienced care & cheerful companionship; good reader; daily or resident. Box M-380, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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REFINED educated young man desires post in modern & antique books, or would represent first-class publishing house; excellent references. Box M-374, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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ENTICKNAPP & GRIMES
Civil and Military Tailors
Good clothes are essential
Hand-made suits BUILT for you by first-class craftsman.
Dress suits a speciality
Prices 7½ to 10½ gns.
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MADAME JENNIE COLEMAN, voice culture and singing. Studios: Cramers, 139 New Bond St. at 6 Worcester Gardens, West Side, Clapham Common, London, S. W. 11.

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Lessons in Singing, Pianoforte Playing and Musicianship
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(& London Studio)

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Harmony & Aural Training
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Studios at:— Apply to:—
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Established 1884
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Auctioneers, Surveyors Valuers and Estate Agents
47 MAIDA VALE, LONDON, W. 9
(At the corner of Clifton Road and nearly opposite St. John's Wood Road.)
Tel. Cunningham 1181 (4 lines)

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(M. A. RYAN)
HOUSES and FLATS
FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED
251 Fulham Road, London, S. W. 3
(South Kensington End)
Telephone—Flaxman 2747
Station: South Kensington. Bus 14, 96

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Chartered Surveyors, Auctioneers and Estate Agents
Agents for West End and City, Residential and Business Premises, Flats, etc.
15 SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W. 1
(Regent 3722)

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CHINGFORD LAUNDRY
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High-class work only.
Dyeing & Cleaning
Prompt Collections & Deliveries.
The Green, Chingford. Phone: Chingford 149

Greengrocers & Fruiterers
Please call, phone, or send your orders to
W. J. MAY & SON
49 STATION ROAD, CHINGFORD
Phone Chingford 491
We sell Heinz Products Estimates Free
Goods carefully removed by motor van

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LOOSE COVERS
CURTAINS
BLINDS
UPHOLSTERY
J. SIDNEY MASON
47 Fairfax Road, South Hampstead, N. W. 6
Phone Maida Vale 5523

ERNEST WHEELER & SON
Structural Alteration
Inexpensive Decorating
334 WEST END LANE, N. W. 6
Hampstead 0205

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QUADRANT CAFE
13, Finchly Lane, Hendon N. W. 4
Hot Luncheons and Teas—High Class Confectionery—Special Christmas Display

LEYTON

Dainty Christmas Presents
Linens, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, etc.
WILLIAM A. RAWLINSON
54 LYNDHURST DRIVE, Leyton, E. 10
Telephone Walthamstow 0818

LONDON

LEYTONSTONE

New Fabrics for Autumn Furnishing AT

BEARMANS

Drapers, Furnishers, Outfitters

HIGH ROAD LEYTONSTONE

G. J. HARDY

11 and 13 STATION PARADE

Noted for Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Frocks and Blouses.

AGENT FOR JAEGER

TELEPHONE WANSTEAD 0673

LONDON

TO HELP YOU

If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue call Temple Bar 1364, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained.

2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2

Edward Kent Ltd.

SHIRTS

Only skilful cutting combined with carefully selected materials can give that smart appearance, with ease and comfort in wear. We are specialists.

Collars

A collar that really fits! Kent's self-adjusting. All leading shapes stocked in ¼ sizes. Samples 10d. each. 9/6 per dozen.

Men's Outfitting

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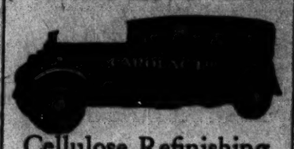

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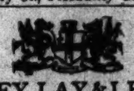

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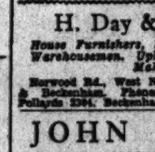

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: ELIHU BURRITT.

Where: The United States

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: An American reformer, linguist and internationalist, often called "The Learned Blacksmith." In New Britain, Conn., his father was a farmer and blacksmith, his mother a woman of simple devoutness. Poles apart from them, the son's appetite for knowledge was insatiable. While plying the bellows at the smithy, he would drill himself in mental arithmetic and in vocabularies of tongues ancient and modern. His diary recorded each day so many lines of Hebrew, so many of Danish, so many names of stars, so many pages of Cuvier's Theory of the Earth; all to the accompaniment of 10 hours' forging. Such a youth was bound to get on.

And Burritt did. Once away from the farm, in search of work and more education, he soon drifted to the lecture platform. It is said that, while preparing a lecture on "the anatomy of the earth," he suddenly realized the essential interdependency of all its parts. Then and there he gave himself heart and soul to the ideal of international peace. No channel did he fail to utilize for his purpose: he had a weekly newspaper, he flooded Congress with peace propaganda, he conducted an exchange of what he termed "Friendly Addresses" between cities and individuals in England and America, he obtained scores of signatures indorsing his aim, in the end he went to England and there founded the League of Universal Brotherhood. Later he organized the Brussels Peace Congress, which was followed by a series of congresses in other cities; everywhere Burritt, sometimes applauded, sometimes ridiculed, contended for world peace and for a Court of Nations.

His efforts were tireless and his purpose of the loftiest. Not alone did he shape horseshoes and compile a Sanscrit grammar; not alone did he write and speak in behalf of the welfare of men. Conspicuous among Americans of his day, Burritt "was capable of thinking in international terms." Who knows what measure of their present world-mindedness moderns owe to their courage and vision?

A Word a Day

Deny

Here is a powerful word which we should not allow to be limited to such meanings as: "to refuse to grant," as "he denied the request"; "to disclaim connection with," as "he denied being there on the date mentioned."

The word is derived from a combination of the Latin words *de*, "fully," and *negare*, "to say no." Then, to deny is literally "to say no fully," and we are well within our rights in using it in the sense of "to reject as a false conception, to assert one's disbelief in the reality of."

De-ny' is accented on the second syllable; sound *e* as in *event*, *y* as *i* in *ice*.

"One of the first steps in overcoming a bad habit is denying its power to produce satisfaction."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

In Lighter Vein

Orders!

The company had made a hot and tiring march. "They must change their shirts," said the captain.

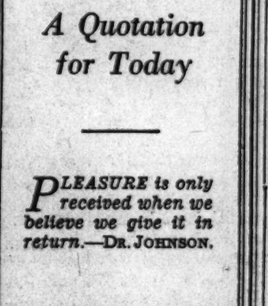
"But very few have more than one shirt," said the sergeant.

"Orders must be obeyed," said the captain, sharply. "Let them change shirts with one another."—*Vancouver Province.*

So They Named It "Pith"!

A little girl who had as a pet an ordinary, full-grown cat went to visit in a home where lived an Angora kitten. The child could not get over how light this kitten was when it looked quite as large as her cat.

After pondering the question some time she suddenly beamed and remarked: "I know! That kitten must be pithy!"



College Humor

Economical theater seat designed for mystery play houses.

Perhaps He Whistled

An Englishman on a visit to the West decided to go horseback riding. The hostler who was to attend him asked: "Do you prefer an English saddle or a western?"

"What's the difference?" he asked.

"The western saddle has a horn," replied the attendant.

"I don't think I'll need the horn," said the Englishman. "I don't intend to ride in heavy traffic."—*Pathfinder.*

Vacation Dirge

Little bankroll, ere we part,
Let me hug you to my heart.
All the year I've clung to you,
I've been faithful, you've been true.
Little bankroll, in a day
You and I will start away
To a gay and festive spot—
I'll come home, but you will not.

—*Chicago Tribune.*

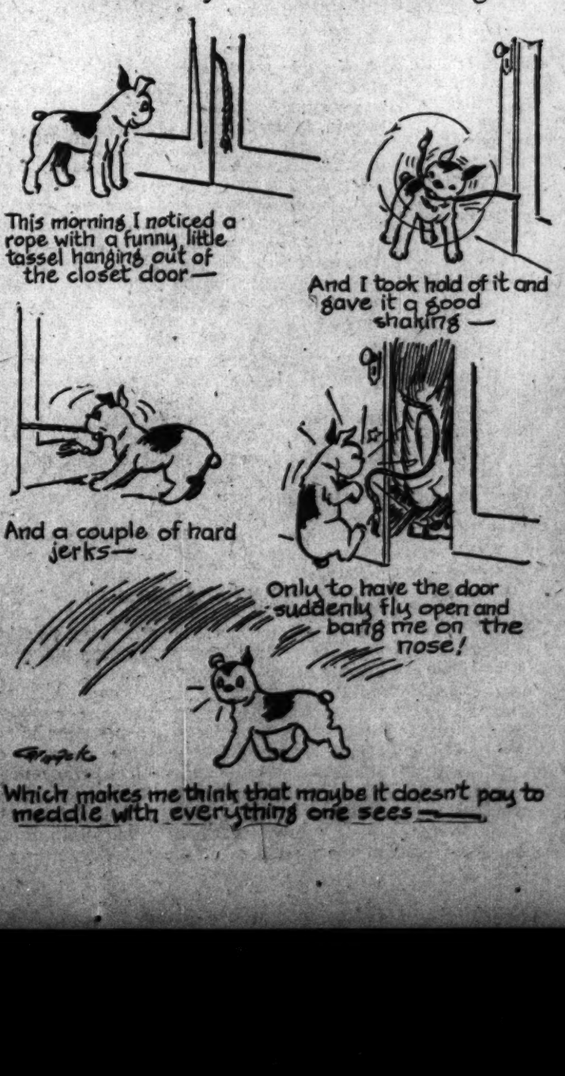
Judge

Salesman—"I really think Madam should try a half size larger."

A Quotation for Today

PLEASURE is only received when we believe we give it in return.—DR. JOHNSON.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


This morning I noticed a rope with a funny little tassel hanging out of the closet door—
And I took hold of it and gave it a good shaking—
And a couple of hard jerks—
Only to have the door suddenly fly open and bang me on the nose!
Which makes me think that maybe it doesn't pay to meddle with everything one sees—

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Good Courage

(Children's Newspaper)

Paris

OF ALL the brave stories we hear of courage and endurance among men, some of the loveliest are those which deal with the heroism of the blind.

There lives today in France a young man who, though totally blind, is a lawyer of repute and a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

His name is George Scapini, and France may well be proud of him. He was only 18 when, as a soldier in the war, he was deprived of his eyesight. So young and lighthearted he was in those days that at first he hardly realized his misfortune. It was only weeks later that a small incident brought it home to him.

There were two possibilities open to him. One was to take his calamity lying down and to resign himself to being ruled out of things for the rest of his days, a damaged piece of goods no one had any use for. The other was to pay no attention to his blindness and to live out his life as if nothing had happened to him. Bravely he chose to face life like a man.

Little by little he learned to find his way about without a guide. He went swimming with his friends; and one day, to the surprise of all, he climbed on to the diving-board and leaped head foremost into the water.

On that day he felt inexpressibly happy, for it seemed to him as if the prison walls his blindness had raised round him had suddenly receded. He also started riding once more, and it was another red-letter day for him when he rode out for the first time alone without a guide.

He went back to his interrupted studies and taking a law degree, became a barrister. It must be confessed that at first he had very few briefs; there seemed to be a prejudice against employing a blind man. But he did not let this discourage him, and after a while he was accepted in this field as on an equal footing with his seeing colleagues.

Two years ago he decided to stand for Parliament; and once more his confidence in himself was justified. The constituency to which he presented himself was completely won over by his eloquence and charm, and he was elected with a large majority.

And so George Scapini is a radiantly contented person leading a most interesting life.

"Being blind is not exactly fun," he says, "but I look on it as just an obstacle which must and can be surmounted anew every day. I have discovered that one can see in other ways than with one's eyes!"

Odds and Ends

Fire Department Blue

Royal blue has been substituted for the usual red by the fire departments of East Orange, Linden, Chatham and Bayonne, N. J. The red lights, it seemed, were mistaken for traffic signals.

DOBBIN GIVEN GASOLINE

A horse-drawn float in a recent parade in Moundsville, W. Va., was awarded a prize of 25 gallons of gasoline.

More Chocolate

The consumption of chocolate in Britain has increased 100 per cent since the war.

Statue of Liberty

The Statue of Liberty at the entrance of New York harbor weighs 450,000 pounds; its height from foundation of the pedestal to top of torch is 305 feet, while the index finger is eight feet long.

The Riot Act

The expression "read the riot act" originated in England in the early eighteenth century, the act providing that in case 12 or more persons assembled and disturbed the peace, an officer of the law could make proclamation of the provisions of the act and call upon them to disperse.

Notice to Inventors

Less than 2 per cent of the articles patented in the United States are manufactured and sold on a commercial scale.

Taxing the Billboard

In order to curb the unsightly billboards along the roads in France, a tax will be levied at a sliding rate per square meter, increasing proportionately with the size of the sign, the larger signs being taxed as high as $96 per square meter.

Brevities

Judge: And at the rate they're reviving these old-fashioned games, we wouldn't be surprised to see the stock market become popular again.

New Orleans Times Picayune: "America's three leading glue firms have merged." There's one combine that certainly should stick.

San Francisco Chronicle: City people are the best walkers. In a country hotel it's never more than two blocks from a parking place to where you're going.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Making a New Brazil

BRAZIL follows Argentina, Peru and Bolivia in overturning its Government by revolution. The decision of the military junta in Rio de Janeiro to accept as President Dr. Getulio Vargas, the nominee of the other rebel leaders, gives promise of early stability. From the outbreak of the revolution the imponderable of the situation was how far the army and navy would travel with the Washington Luis Government. Disturbances among the federal troops in such centers as Bahia showed the looseness of military discipline which is characteristic of this unwieldy and far-flung country.

It is always dangerous to attempt to find a common denominator in explaining the affairs of South American republics. Yet at present there is a common denominator of unrest in South America, and indeed throughout the world, and it is economic stringency. This has hit the primary producers of South America, and none more severely than Brazil, which obtains its national income chiefly from exports of coffee, rubber, sugar, and cocoa. All of these commodities are selling at phenomenally low prices.

That is where the common denominator ends. Depression in Brazil was only a spur to drive the people into expressing a grievance which at bottom revolves around interstate rivalry. This came to a head after the recent presidential election.

Nothing in the forty years of Brazilian federation has rallied the people in such a common effort as have the maneuverings of the State of Sao Paulo to perpetuate its nominees in the Presidency of Brazil. Julio Prestes, President of Sao Paulo, received his nomination from the retiring national President, Washington Luis, also of Sao Paulo. By an election marked, it is charged, by wholesale corruption, Senhor Prestes was elected. Immediately revolutionary tendencies became apparent in the central state of Minas Geraes, which, according to precedent, had next claim on the reversion to the Presidency. Since the State is situated just behind the federal capital, this in itself was ominous, though it did not constitute a serious threat until the southernmost state of Rio Grande do Sul, which also thought it should have the Presidency, had become embroiled.

Inevitably the central and southern states are the dominating factors in Brazilian life. In the tropical climate farther north dwells an easy-going population containing a considerable proportion of Negroes and Indians. In Rio Grande do Sul, at the other extreme, the people, many of them of Germanic origin, live in a cool and bracing climate and show an energy that seems worthy of greater recognition in national affairs.

Minas Geraes and Rio Grande do Sul quickly enlisted to the anti-government cause the rest of the country that counts in the determination of events. Besides economic distress, revolution gathered an impetus from resentment against the immense sums alleged to have been lavished by the ruling Sao Paulo clique in Rio de Janeiro on glorifying the capital. It was not surprising, therefore, that the crusading spontaneity of the revolutionary movement in Rio Grande do Sul overshadowed the somewhat half-hearted enthusiasm in the "stronghold" of the federals.

Against this background must be regarded the prospects for the new régime living up to its new responsibilities. Other revolutionaries in South America have begun to function as governments with commendable rapidity. At home and abroad they have given the impression that, contrary to old practices, they do not intend to dissipate themselves in the idle pastime of revenge, but are bent on restoring law and order and salving economic ills.

In spite of the excellent borrowing record of Rio Grande do Sul, however, there is a good deal of uneasiness about the security of foreign investments in Brazil. These are considerable in extent. American investments, though much less than British investments, amount to $600,000,000, in federal, state and municipal bonds, and public utilities, and rubber, iron and manganese enterprises. If Brazil follows the example of its sister republics, it will waste no time in giving assurances of its respect for all regularly incurred obligations.

In its domestic aspect the new situation does not present a clear-cut picture. While the various local rebel factions have not given convincing evidence of operation under a single control, recent developments indicate that they are achieving a united leadership. If they are motivated by a common and patriotic purpose, they may prove that their seizure of control has been a progressive step; for the spirit behind the revolution in Brazil is apparently one which can reweld a new and possibly a greater federation.

The Fade-Out of the Futile

IT HAS been discovered that many books published during the last few years are being printed on ephemeral paper. This means that with regard to a large number of worthless volumes there soon will be a happy fade-out. The special committee set up by the British Library Association to examine the problem of the durability of paper has been sitting for two years, and in its report now presented to the council of the association it states that the situation has been recognized as more serious since the introduction of esparto fiber and wood pulp.

A remedy is suggested, namely, "the establishment of public testing stations, the grading of paper according to degrees of permanence."

This is a good idea. Many books that are worth printing are worth preserving, even some of those of past years, of which it may be said, in the words applied to Scott's Last Minstrel: "Ah, well a-day, their date has fled." The preservation of some of these is still worth while because they were a mirror of their time, if not of ours. In regard, however, to many in the avalanche of novels published today, there is comfort in the reflection that there may be a quick fade-out, because they are giving nothing better than a distorting mirror of the present time.

What is needed is a permanence discrimination. Some books become rubbish. Others begin as rubbish. Many of the novels now being published should be turned out (if at all) on that type of paper which the Report of the Library Association Committee describes as "simply sheeted sawdust," quickly perishing on exposure to light and heat.

Owing to the effect of light, heat and discerning criticism upon the sheeted sawdust, there is a hope that much of this ephemeral paper is in the habit of finding itself every now and then in a repulping mill. It will not be a swift or easy matter to bring about a condition under which everything that deserves ephemerality will be printed on ephemeral paper, and when books that have an honorable and reverent claim to something like immortality can be limned upon the enduring page. But an attempt might be made, for, as James Russell Lowell said, "Not failure but low aim is crime."

Back Road Adventurings

THE motorcar hums merrily along a new cement road. There are no cracks, no washboard riffles; there is almost the sensation of flight. On each side garish solicitations invite you to buy things varied and sundry. Small roadside merchants urge you to tarry.

Of a sudden, on rounding a long curve, there comes into view a little road that noses into the great cement thoroughfare like a nondescript little dog into pedigreed kennels.

A stone wall straggles along its sides and trees form a canopy over its roughened tread. Something whispers and you give the wheel a sudden turn. The car bumps along at a more sedate pace. The road turns and twists up a hill, down a valley beside a chuckling brook. Around a sharp bend appears a weather-beaten old house topped by a great square chimney and elbowed by a great rambling barn whose doors yawn rakishly on worn hinges. Chickens scurry out of your way and cows look solemnly on from the bars. You catch the twinkling of tanned legs as a barefoot boy runs out goggle-eyed to see you pass. The appearance of an automobile is something of an event on this road.

Like old days. You smile. A word comes from the back seat. "John, where in the world are you going?" You don't know, but you don't say so.

A branch road beckons from the right, narrower, more rocky than the first. A mile farther along there is another. You make turns willy-nilly. No signs. Where will you end up?

Miles pile up; also dust on the glassy surface of the car. The back seat grows increasingly articulate. But it is your party. You are having a glorious time.

You coast down a long tortuous hill till a warning blast jams your foot on the brake. Lines of cars flash by like an old-time motion picture and a little sadly you rejoin the procession and roll along smoothly, with silence at the rear, a smile on your face and memories in your heart. You have been an explorer for an hour.

Private Economies in "Hard Times"

"BAD TRADE" is too often represented as if it were an ingenious arithmetical expression devised by officials who prepare statistics of imports and exports, and totals of unemployment. But what it actually signifies is that men, women and children are going short, in a small measure or in a great, of the pleasures they have been accustomed to enjoy, and even the urgent necessities of daily life. This—the most human—aspect of bad trade has too seldom been revealed in official information. It is encouraging to see that more light is to be thrown on it in Great Britain from month to month by the Board of Trade Journal.

The new information consists of data about retail trade conditions, furnished to the Bank of England by some 100 great departmental stores situated in sixty different towns in Great Britain. It shows what people of all classes were buying, and not buying, in the month of August. In every respect—in necessities and in luxuries—the public bought less than in August of last year. Some allowance must be made for the fact that the weather was unfavorable and that there had been some drop in retail prices. It is possible that three weeks of incessant rain suffice to explain the fact that the decrease in the sale of boots and shoes was less than the decrease in the sale of any other commodity. But only the general trade condition is sufficient to account for the falling off in the purchases of every kind of article.

People had less to spend. It is instructive to know how they economized. The biggest decrease, strangely enough, was in the purchase of "boys' wear." Is it particularly easy to accommodate poor boys with other people's castoff clothes? It is less surprising to learn that the music and "sports and traveling" departments come next on the list of those which report severe economizing. Naturally, women cut down on fancy drapery (down by 10.2 per cent), on piece goods (9.3 per cent) and on "women's wear" generally (8.2 per cent). The luxuries were sacrificed first, the necessities last, the decrease on "food and perishables" being 5.8, or less than on any other articles except boots and shoes.

But it would not be fair to conclude from these figures that "bad trade" means mainly deprivation of luxuries, and little deprivation in respect of the vital necessities of food and footwear. It should be remembered that all who find themselves with diminished incomes economize on "fancy drapery," but only those on the poverty line cut down meat and bread. A total falling off in the purchases of the latter by nearly 6 per cent means that while perhaps four-fifths of the population eat as much as before, the remaining fifth (numbering millions of people) have cut down their expenditure, not by 6 per cent, but about 30 per cent. Where they were spending 10s. on food they are now spending about 7s. "Bad trade" means for them—not starvation, but acute discomfort and even hunger.

Now let's think what good trade means, and what each one can do to bring it.

Steel Pens—and Quill

ATTENTION has been called by casual mention in the press to a centenary that has so far been overlooked. It was in 1830 that the enterprising firm of Perry, Mason & Gillot put on the market the steel pen. Earlier than that, it is admitted, one "Peregrine Williams of Baltimore, impatient at the delays in quill mending, had been making nibs of steel for a small clientele." The centenary, therefore, is not of the steel pen, but of steel pens.

Even Peregrine Williams and his small clientele were not the first pioneers. One must go back to another century for the first steel pen. In March, 1700, Roger North, the English historian, wrote to his sister: "You will hardly tell by what you see that I write with a steel pen. It is a device come out of France, of which the original was very good and wrote very well, but this is but a copy ill made."

It would appear that somebody was then making steel pens in England after a French model, but with the quill holding its own in general use. Englishmen had been using the quill pen a long time, and took for granted the necessity of mending it every once in a while with the trusty penknife. The Lilliputians were quite terrified, says Gulliver, "when they saw me take out my penknife."

Humanity will not go back to the quill pen; but it might well pause and lift its fountain pens in grateful salute to pens of steel—and of quill, which preserved so many of its literary and learned treasures.

Wheat Sets Europe Thinking

BECAUSE of the glut in the wheat market and its effect upon business conditions, a great deal of interest is centered upon the proposal made by Count Bethlen, Hungarian Prime Minister, for a world agrarian conference.

This conference is to endeavor to form a grain cartel, embracing the chief agricultural countries of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, for the purpose of exerting some measure of control upon production and distribution. Springing as it has done out of the recent Warsaw conference of agrarian states, the proposal has the support of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria, Latvia, Estonia and Finland, for these states are practically a unit in their desire to see a way out of the present quandary.

Europe, particularly during the last few years, has been fostering agriculture with a view to making itself independent of foreign countries. Canada has increased its wheat production even in the face of a growing surplus, the wheat on hand on July 31, 1930, being 111,692,519 bushels, compared with 77,626,071 bushels in 1928. Australia, not to be behind, encouraged its farmers to grow more wheat on the assurance that a pool would come into effect which would guarantee the farmers four shillings a bushel at railway sidings. The result was that the acreage sown with wheat was at once increased; but the bill in which the wheat pool plan was incorporated was defeated in the Senate and the farmers were left high and dry.

Just when the plight of the farmer was most serious, Soviet Russia entered the market, sending prices tobogganing, and aggravating still further the serious situation in which agriculture found itself. To the news of bountiful crops from various parts of the world has been added a report from India that the Punjab is experiencing record harvests. Such an unprecedented situation in the wheat market has not been without its influence on trade and commerce in general, for the purchasing power of the farmer has not only been reduced, but in many cases practically wiped out. Thus industries from whom ordinarily he would buy have suffered.

The theory of control over production or distribution has not worked out too well in practice. The experiment has usually been tried within national boundaries, yet no commodity is more dependent upon world conditions than wheat. The success or failure of agriculture in Australia or Canada may be determined in the United States or in England. India's food prices are in a measure subject to conditions upon the Liverpool Exchange, just as the Wheat Pool in Canada, vast though it may be in its ramifications, is to a certain extent influenced by outside agencies.

The fact has not yet dawned upon many students of economics that an agricultural revolution no less potent than the industrial revolution which followed Watt's invention of the steam engine in the latter part of the eighteenth century is in progress. A period of adjustment is here, not alone brought on by the mechanization of the agricultural industry but by the interdependence which has developed among the nations of the world. Hence the importance of the conference projected in Europe to consider the wheat problem in its larger aspects and to seek means of improving the situation not only of the farmer but also of those whose prosperity is linked with his.

Editorial Notes

If the proposal made before the American Ornithologists Union to have bird sanctuaries established on all golf links in the United States is carried out, one might assume that "birdies" and "eagles" will be more common on the courses.

It is predicted that it will soon be possible for a person to telephone around the world to himself. Have you thought of something nice to tell yourself?

According to many of the yachting experts, it was the mast of the Enterprise that was the chief factor in mast-ering the Shamrock V.

Yes, it is possible to put spend and thrift together without making spendthrift.

The Political Outlook in Germany

Just now Germany is the key to the European political situation. Can the Communists and the Fascists upset the Republic and throw the entire peace settlement overboard? The meeting and temporary adjournment of the Reichstag leave that question still unanswered. Professor Rogers, who has just completed a first-hand study of conditions in Europe, is analyzing the situation for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *in two articles, the following being the second*

By LINDSAY ROGERS

II

IT IS difficult to construct a simple table showing the distribution of votes in a Reichstag election. The system of proportional representation—perhaps the most interesting in Europe—awards Reichstag seats to each political party on the basis of the ratio of the party's vote to the total vote. Thus, the less nonvoting, the more deputies. The country is divided into thirty-five electoral districts and a seat is allotted for each 60,000 votes cast for a party list. Votes not thus used—that is surpluses—are totaled for the country as a whole. In addition, therefore, to its successful candidates in the constituencies, a party can elect a deputy with 60,000 votes coming from surpluses. In order that these votes may not be wasted the smaller parties combine their national lists.

* * *

Twenty-four parties were officially approved for registration in the German election. Only ten were of major importance. Fourteen were "splinter" parties representing all sorts of economic and local interests. Several of these are included in the following table which, it should be remembered, forms its totals without disclosing which of the parties combined their national lists for the joint use of their individual surpluses.

Parties	Vote in 1930	Vote in 1928	No. of seats in the new Reichstag	No. of seats in the old Reichstag
Social Democrats	8,572,018	9,151,059	143	153
National Socialists (Hitler)	6,401,210	809,771	107	13
Communists	4,587,708	3,263,354	76	54
Center	4,138,929	3,711,141	68	61
German Nationalists	2,458,497	4,380,029	41	73
Peoples Party	1,576,149	2,678,207	30	45
Economic Union	1,360,585	1,395,684	23	23
State Party (former Democrats)	1,322,608	1,504,148	20	25
Agrarians (Schiele)*	1,104,000	581,519	18	13
Bavarian Peoples	1,058,558	945,304	19	16
Christian Socialists	867,337	63,110	14	..
German Peasants (Fehr)	339,000	480,947	6	6
Conservative Peoples Party (Treviranus)	313,000	.....	5	..
Agrarian League (Wurtemberg)	193,899	190,513	3	3
Hanoverians	144,000	195,375	3	5
	34,427,494	29,389,161	576	491

*Party of Christian Peasants with which the group of the Agrarian League, presided over by Herr Schiele, has since been merged.

Chancellor Bruening's Government was supported by the moderate Conservatives, the Economic Party, the Bavarian Peoples, the Peoples Party, and the Center Party. The Democratic Party was neutral. Such a combination, therefore, would now give the Bruening Government only 208 votes in a Reichstag of 576 members. The Communists and the National Socialists, who are extreme in their opposition to a parliamentary régime, can count 183 deputies. This hostility is their only bond. The Communists and Fascists are poles apart in the objectives they wish to reach. As an antiparliamentary parliamentary opposition, however, they can be counted upon to be turbulent and to cause great difficulty to any government. If Hugenberg's German Nationalists are put down as hostile to the Bruening Cabinet, there is an opposition of 224 deputies.

* * *

It would appear, therefore, that the only major coalition possible must include the Social Democrats. This grand coalition, which President Hindenburg long desired, was set up in 1928 under Chancellor Müller. Last year it was evident that this Government continued largely because of the bitterness of the opposition. The Left held together because of its joint dislike of the German Nationalists under the leadership of Herr Hugenberg. When the moderate Conservatives in this group asserted their independence they drew to themselves the support of the right wing of the Müller coalition, which then gave way to the minority government of Herr Bruening.

In the reshaping of this grand coalition there is certain to be difficulty. In 1928 it needed to extend only, as the phrase was, from Breitscheid to Stresemann. Now, however, it would have to go from Breitscheid to Westarp, so materially have the Center parties lost to the extreme Right and the extreme Left. Such a coalition, however, would in the country be based on industrial proprietors, industrial workers, and agriculturalists. The interests of these groups—at least as they conceive them—are at the moment highly antithetical.

For Germany's fiscal problem is such that the Social Democrats and middle parties find it difficult to agree upon a meeting ground. The program of taxes and expenditures which the Social Democrats insist upon, clashes with the desire of the non-Socialist parties to reduce prices and increase production. They can do so only at the expense of labor. The clash is much greater than in other countries, partly because Germany had to start afresh after going through bankruptcy, and partly because the system of representation makes parliamentary antagonism between agriculture and industry more marked than elsewhere. It is a fact rarely mentioned in the discussions, furthermore, that the financial problem is almost insoluble by the Reichstag alone. Funds are procured by the Reich from the proceeds of taxes imposed on the country as a whole to be spent by the governments of the Länder. In this respect federalism is not working well, and constitutional changes will be necessary in order to remodel the machinery for handling the fiscal problem.

* * *

The final difficulty in the way of a grand coalition is that the elections had indirect as well as direct results. There was a great influx of votes from the middle parties to the National Socialists. Of equal importance, however, is the fact that such a swing has read a lesson to the other parties. The Republican parties of the center, rightly or wrongly, have moderated their policies. They have oriented themselves to the Right and this makes a working arrangement with the Social Democrats somewhat more difficult.

Such a grand coalition, however, would seem to be the only possible parliamentary majority which would support the Bruening Cabinet. Even assuming the willingness of the Hitlerites to join with the middle parties, there would be such an alienation of middle, Republican votes on the fringe of the Left that a Right majority could hardly be secured. Such a coalition of the Right, moreover, while it might agree on fiscal policy, could not unite on foreign policy. The only alternative to a grand coalition, therefore, seems to be a continuance of the Bruening minority government on much the same basis as existed before the elections of last month.

* * *

Whatever course is followed a heavy responsibility will fall upon President Hindenburg. He—unlike the President of the French Republic—has been an extremely influential head of the state. His legal powers are severely limited, but his position of moral authority is unassailable. If it is known that the Bruening Government has his support in a possible resort to Article 48 of the Weimar Constitution and more emergency decrees, the Reichstag may be more tractable. By the adjournment until December the Bruening Ministry has gained a respite. Further adjournment does not appear necessary, but it could be resorted to and the government carried on by decree laws. Even that situation would be but slightly more unconstitutional than the régime under M. Poincaré in 1926. There would be no dictatorship, simply an agreement that because of extraordinary problems, party bickerings in the Reichstag should be abandoned.

The difficulties which Germany is experiencing, however, are such that there should be a sympathetic understanding in other countries. It should not be forgotten that at the referendum last December, only 14 per cent of the electorate voted in favor of the so-called "liberty law" for the repudiation of the peace treaties and the Young Plan. The Stresemann foreign program is opposed only by the National Socialists, the Hugenberg contingent, and the Communists. The increase of the "Nazis'" popular vote was due to economic distress rather than to foreign policies. That is the most hopeful fact in respect of the political outlook in Germany.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

American Labor and Beer

WHY American Labor wants beer with a 2.75 alcoholic content we cannot imagine. But how do we know that American laborers do want it?

We can understand how men who have the habit can want beer, or alcohol in some other form. But as for those tens of thousands of intelligent American laborers, many of whom you have seen with their milk bottles at lunch, and who drive in their own cars straight home with their pay checks, sober and richer, we refuse to believe in such weakness of intelligence on their part as would prompt them to send out any call for alcohol in any form.

With jobs none too plentiful as it is, and therefore every one of value, we cannot believe that the American laborer has gone haywire to such an extent that he would give up a good job and all that it means to his family in exchange for any kind of alcoholic beverage and all it might mean to his family.

The engineer on the railroad cannot keep his job and use intoxicants. Such is the rule not only of the owners, but of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. There are 60,000 jobs as engineers on American railroads, and for some reason or other, those jobs are only for men who don't want beer.

During the nine years preceding 1922 the tonnage of American ships clearing American ports increased from 4,793,523 net tons to 30,180,809 net tons. With this growth in tonnage came complicated electrical devices for handling the cargoes. These must be operated by men with clear brains and steady hands and in full control of their faculties. These jobs, too, are for those only who do not use alcoholic beverages.

Today a great portion of the tonnage from farms and industrial plants is moved from the source of production to the point of distribution by automobile trucks. There are more than 1,000,000 auto trucks, and two jobs for many of them. Hundreds of thousands of jobs in this modern, machine-operated business structure of ours simply cannot be given to any except those who are wholly free from the alcoholic habit and desist entirely from its use.—*Hollywood Daily Citizen.*

A Bond of Scandinavian Unity

NORWAYS pioneers in the north have greeted the return of Andrée after so many years as if he and his men had been one with their own. The Norwegian population has been standing side by side with the Swedes in silent, sympathetic homage to the Swedish polar heroes of 1897.

In these days when a Norwegian scientific expedition has had the privilege of solving the greatest enigma of Swedish polar research work, a wave of unbroken sympathy has passed over the country of our western neighbors. In all parties the desire has been to keep and preserve the relics of the Swedish polar expedition so that they may be returned undamaged to Sweden as soon as possible. . . .

The Norwegian generosity deserves the sincere and warm gratitude of Sweden. It is inspired by a deep-rooted feeling of unity between the two nations. The attitude which Norway and the Norwegian people has adopted in this situation has been received by our country with warm feelings of appreciation — Translated from *Svenska Dagbladet* (Stockholm, Sweden).

The Urge of Purpose

IN THE business of living, it is the expert few who are inspired by conscious and continuous purpose. The rare man who remains conscious of a clear aim is at an immense advantage. To know definitely what he wants is a long stage on the way to getting it. All the circumstances and accidents of life are made tributary to the dominant idea. They become helps instead of hindrances. Any difficulty of faith is well worth while if the trivial and tiresome details of the workaday world can become, in the eye of the believer, definite, if minute, advances toward some "far off divine event, to which the whole creation moves."—*London Times.*

Greece and the Peace Movement

IT SEEMS that we Greeks in general, shut up within our narrow Balkanic horizon, do not look with particular confidence on these after-war international organizations. It is, probably, a certain bitterness, positive or negative, which we tasted a few years ago that has contributed to the creation of this feeling.

People in Europe, however, see things rather differently. There is undoubtedly an international spirit which has commenced to manifest itself during the last few years, and which gets strengthened and takes root in the conscience of the peoples of the Occident, or at least of the thinking portion of these peoples. For the encouragement and the propagation of that spirit a great number of organizations are today enthusiastically at work.

Europe is actually invaded by a profound sentiment of disquietude. . . . League of Nations, Pan-Europe, Confederation of European States, collaboration of nations, all these are institutions, or, for the present, ideas issuing from this disquietude. For the economic organization of Europe it is necessary that the nightmare of war disappear; it is necessary to establish a more general political organization, drawing diverse states closer.

Such is the fundamental principle, and even the coldest spectator could not remain unmoved by the sight of the assembly of twenty-three European states unanimously pleading for the realization of these ideas. . . .

Evidently it will be some time before the ideals of a durable and organized peace, of international justice, of general disarmament and of a confederated Europe become a reality. What we want to point out is that a real work is today being carried on to this end, and that there are in Europe a great number of individuals as well as organizations that have profound faith that these ideals can be realized. It is desirable, it is even necessary, that we also should pursue this beautiful ideal and contribute so far as we can to the realization of those objectives which will ameliorate the conditions of all humanity. — Translated from *Ergasia* (Athens, Greece).